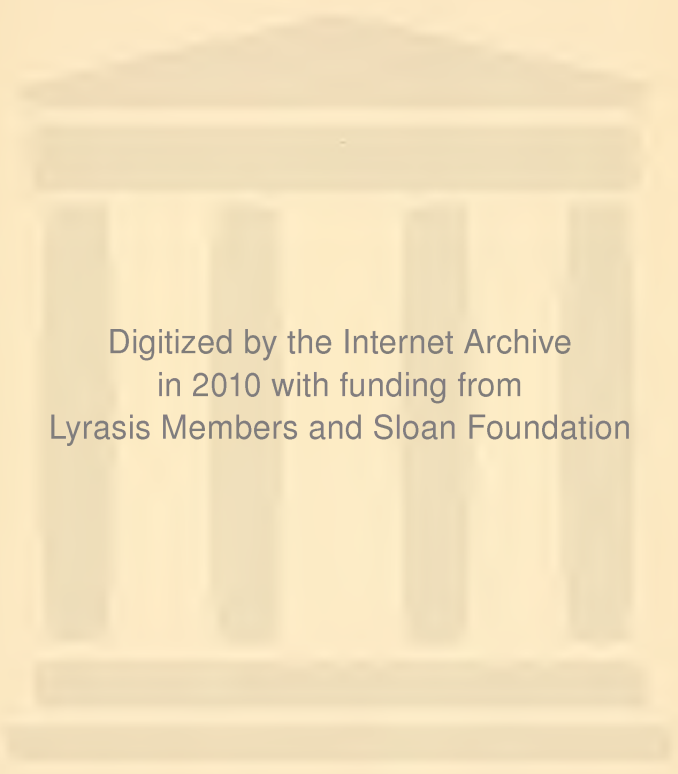


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The Shelburne.

Heston's Hand Book



ATLANTIC CITY
ILLUSTRATED

GALEN HALL

COR. PACIFIC AND CONNECTICUT AVENUES

A Sanatorium with All the Luxuries of a First-class Hotel

ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC BELLS,
MASSAGE BATHS, ELECTRICITY,
Etc.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

For Illustrated Circular, address

WM. H. H. BULL, M. D.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES



THE LATEST
CONCEPTION
OF A
SEASHORE HOTEL

DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT, AT THE FOOT OF ST. CHARLES PLACE
TWO HUNDRED FEET FROM THE BREAKERS

Most Artistic Building in Atlantic City

Thoroughly Modern in all its Appointments

Forty Rooms En Suite with Private Bath

135
2

AN EVER-FLOWING ARTESIAN WELL ON THE PREMISES, BRINGING THE
WATER, CRYSTAL PURE, FROM A DEPTH OF 1000 FEET
BALL AND MUSIC ROOM, 60x75 FEET, LARGE DINING ROOM, SEATING 500,
RECEPTION HALLS, Etc.

See view opposite page 52

JAMES B. REILLY

Hotel Traymore.



Front View.

Overlooks the most delightful section of this famous beach.
Open throughout the year.

See View opposite Page 62.

D. S. WHITE, JR.

Arlington Hotel,

Sea End Michigan Avenue.

Open Every Day in the Year.

THE NEW ARLINGTON was rebuilt in the Spring of 1895, and is situated opposite Hotel Dennis. The appointments are complete with all the comforts of a first-class hotel—steam heat, open-grate fires, electric lights and call bells. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Sanitary arrangements upon the latest approved methods. Illustrated booklet upon application, which gives glimpses of the interior of the house. Sun parlor in view of the ocean. Orchestra at Easter and from June to September.

Capacity, 200. Special rates for Spring.

HARRY W. PURCHASE,
Owner and Manager.

Telephone 177,
connecting with long distance.

See View opposite Page 72.

Seaside House

Sea End
Pennsylvania Avenue

Overlooking the Ocean
Enlarged and Refurnished Throughout



Accommodations
For 250 Guests

Sun Gallery. Elevators. Sea-Water Baths in the House. Enclosed walk of glass from Hotel to Beach. Billiard room and all the appointments of a first-class house. Coach meets all trains. Ocean parlor on the beach, free to guests. Telegraph and long-distance telephone in the house.

CHARLES EVANS

See View opposite Page 92

Open all the Year

THE LEHMAN,

Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Beach.

F. W. LEHMAN & CO.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

TELEPHONE 114.

The Irvington.

On the Beach. Elevator, Steam Heat, Filtered Water, Sun Parlor, Billiard and Music Rooms.

CHAMBERS & HOOPES.

Runnymede

Kentucky Avenue near the Beach.

Open all the Year.
Terms Moderate.

MRS. I. McILWAIN.

Hot and Cold Sea
 and Fresh Water **Baths**

Sea End of
 North Carolina Avenue

Over One Hundred Feet of
 Sun Galleries

PASSENGER
 ELEVATOR

SEE VIEW OPPOSITE PAGE 82

Hot and Cold Baths

Good Sanitary Arrangements

Hotel Mascot

Pacific Avenue, between Arkansas and Missouri, Facing Ocean
 One Block from Reading Depot. Two Minutes' Walk from Beach

Hotel Accommodations at Cottage Rates, , , , \$7.00 to \$10.00 per Week
 \$1.25 to \$2.00 per Day

100 Airy Rooms, Well Lighted, Comfortable Beds, Excellent Food, Good Service.

Sideboard. ANNEX, Refitted with Pool, Billiards, Shuffle
 Boards and Bowling Alleys—Free to Guests

SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES

Manager, GEORGE C. SPEIRS

MRS. L. E. REDIKER BROWNE

KIPPLE & McCANN'S New Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths

On the Boardwalk, Ocean End of Ocean Avenue

500 ROOMS FOR SURF BATHERS. The most complete Hot and Cold Sea Water Bath-
 ing Establishment on the coast.

KIPPLE & McCANN, Proprietors

CARL VOELKER,

PROPRIETOR OF

SCHAUFLE'S HOTEL AND CONCERT GARDEN.

Promenade Concerts in Covered Pavilion by First-Class Military Band.



Atlantic Avenue, Westward from Maryland Avenue.

HOTEL LURAY,

DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH
Rooms, Single and En-Suite, with Private Baths.

Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths in House.
Heated Sun Parlor and Pavilion on Boardwalk.

Open Every Month in the Year.

JOSIAH WHITE & SON.

See View Opposite Page 42.

HOTEL CENTRAL,

Tennessee Avenue, Below Atlantic.

Open all the Year.

CHARLES McGLADE,
Formerly of the Mansion.

The OSBORNE,

CORNER PACIFIC and ARKANSAS AVENUE,
One Square from Reading Depot and Beach.

Modern Improvements, including Electrical Elevator, Electric
Lights, Electric Bells, etc. Rates: Daily, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Mrs. R. J. Osborne.
Weekly, \$3.00 to \$14 00.

Concerts Morning, Afternoon and Evening.
First-Class Cafe Attached.

INLET PAVILION.

JOHN E. MEHRER, Proprietor.

Hotel Islesworth



Virginia Avenue, Directly on the Beach.

A Modern Hotel
Tenth Season under same
Management.

A. C. McClellan.

See View opposite Page 102.

ORCHESTRA.

Rooms en Suite with Sea and Fresh
Water Baths.

MILITARY
BAND.

Elevator from Street Level and Complete Electric Plant.

Steam Heat. Sun Parlor.

A Table d'Hote Luncheon and Dinner served in Cafe.

Hotel Rudolf

ON BEACH FRONT.

Terms, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.

Special rates for May, June and September.

W. P. COMEE, of New York and Boston,
R. P. MURPHY, Hotel Regent, Washington, } Proprietors.

W. E. COCHRAN, Chief Clerk.



The Rudolf.



Hotel Atglen

Michigan Avenue,

NEAR BEACH.

OCEAN VIEW.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Strictly first class family House. All modern improvements. Special rates to families. \$3.00 to \$12.00 a week, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

J. E. REED.

MERCHANT'S

OLIVER MERCHANT, Prop.

...Cafe and Restaurant...

Oysters in all Styles.
Ice Cream and all Delicacies
of the Season.

UNION NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Atlantic and Kentucky Aves.

The Pennsylvania Railroad,

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE CONNECTING

Atlantic City with the World.

THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE ROUTE

From Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, fast express trains run to Atlantic City, connecting with all the through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad's vast system coming into Philadelphia, from the South, Southwest, West, and Northwest. Under the comprehensive arrangement of through cars used by the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is possible for a visitor destined to Atlantic City to travel from any of the large cities included in the territory above mentioned with only **one change of cars**, and without transfer through Philadelphia.

From New England and the North but **one change** is necessary.

The New York and Atlantic City Fast Express

and the New Twenty-third Street Ferry

Establish a direct connection between the great hotels of New York and those of Atlantic City. This train leaves New York in the early afternoon every week-day during the year, and runs through to Atlantic City without change, arriving there in ample time for supper or late dinner.

Ample Cab Service at the New York End of the New Ferry.

The local service of fast express trains between Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City is unsurpassed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been closely identified with the material development of this great seaside resort, to which end nothing has contributed more than the matchless railroad facilities always provided by this company.

Any ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad or its connections can give information as to routes and rates, or, should more detailed knowledge be desired, address

J. B. HUTCHINSON,

Gen'l Manager.

J. R. WOOD,

Gen'l Pass. Agt.

GEORGE W. BOYD,

Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.



ATLANTIC CITY Sanatorium

J. J. Rochford, Superintendent.

EVERY SCIENTIFIC
TREATMENT for the SICK.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
BOOKLET MAILED.

Burmont Cottage

No. 9 SOUTH INDIANA AVENUE.
Convenient to Beach and places of interest.

Rates: \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day; \$7.00 to \$12.00 per week. MRS. CECILIA M. EDGAR.

The Belvedere

NEW JERSEY AVENUE,
Between Atlantic and Pacific.
N. McCOMBS.

Terms Reasonable.

Good Table.

Hotel Pitney

OCEAN END NEW YORK AVENUE.
SHERRARD & DICKEY.

Location Central. Convenient to all places of interest. Table and Service First-class.

Wharton House

CORNER ATLANTIC and TEXAS AVES.
HUGHES & HORTON, Props.

MRS. E. L. HUGHES.

Terms Moderate.

MRS. A. HORTON.

The Davenport

No. 18 SOUTH TENNESSEE AVENUE.
MRS. A. D. MALSBERGER.

Open all the Year.

Convenient to Depot and Beach.

Terms Reasonable.

Hotel Kilcourse

COR. ARCTIC AND ARKANSAS AVES.
Opposite Philadelphia & Reading Depot.

Buffet First-class. The Only Brick Hotel in Atlantic City. THOMAS KILCOURSE, Prop.

Hotel Stickney KENTUCKY AVENUE,
100 Feet from the Ocean.
L. V. STICKNEY,
Steam Heated for Fall and Spring. \$9 to \$14 per week. Transient, \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

The Waldorf NEW YORK AVENUE, near the Beach.
H. E. WRIGHT.
Steam Heat, Electric Bells, Perfect Sanitary Arrangements.
Open all the Year. First-class Appointments.

Norwood KENTUCKY AVE., second house from Beach.
F. ALSFELT.
Appointments First-class. Steam Heat. Open all the Year. Location very desirable.

The Manhattan Ocean End South Carolina Ave.
Near Beach and Railroad Station.
Open all the Year. P. O. Box 259. M. A. MELONEY.

Beechwood KENTUCKY AVENUE, near the Beach.
MRS. W. F. MOONEY.
Open all the Year. Entirely New.

The Castleton 141 OCEAN AVE., near the Beach.
MRS. W. E. ELY.
Newly and perfectly furnished in every appointment. Choice Table. Open all the Year.

The Aquarille OCEAN END TENNESSEE AVE.
M. E. & H. M. HUMPTON.
The house has undergone notable improvements, is thoroughly heated and homelike.
Open all the Year.

La Belle Inn SOUTH CAROLINA AVE., near Beach.
MRS. S. L. SOOY.
Open all the Year. Remodeled and Refurnished.

The Howard TENNESSEE AVENUE, near the Beach.
M. SCHNEIDER.
\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. \$8.00 to \$14.00 per week.

Miller Cottage GEORGIA AVENUE, near the Beach.
MRS. I. H. MILLER, Prop.
Under old Management. Capacity, 250 Guests.

Hotel Heckler CORNER ATLANTIC and
PENNSYLVANIA AVES.
Heated by Steam in Winter. HENRY HECKLER, Proprietor.

Hotel Malatesta Atlantic and North Carolina Aves.
Open all the Year.
M. MALATESTA, Proprietor. J. K. CARMACK, Manager,
Formerly Girard House, Philadelphia.

Hotel Longinotti COR. ILLINOIS and ATLANTIC AVES.
J. R. LONGINOTTI, Prop.
AND CAFE. European Plan. David A. Longinotti, Manager
(Formerly of Hotel Malatesta)

Pennhurst

MICHIGAN AVENUE, NEAR THE OCEAN.
JAMES HOOD.

All conveniences, including electric elevator, steam heat, etc. Open all the year
Send for Illustrated Booklet.

The Revere

PARK PLACE, NEAR BEACH.
JAMES M. MOORE.

Facing City Park. Open all the Year.

Hotel Brunswick

PACIFIC AVENUE above NEW YORK.
MRS. CHAS. H. SASSE, Props.

Open all the Year. Steam heat. Large rooms. Full ocean view. All modern improvements.

The Chester Inn

NEW YORK AVE. near the Beach.
DANIEL KNAUER.

Central location. Modern conveniences. Excellent Cuisine and Moderate rates.

Avon Cottage

144 SOUTH TENNESSEE AVENUE.
First-class in every particular.

A private cottage for invalids.

The Leedom

163-165 OCEAN AVE., near the Beach.
J. TREEN.

This old established favorite house is still under the management of J. Treen, formerly of Vermont House. It is pleasantly located, close to the Ocean Promenade, hot and cold sea water baths, and all places of interest. The house is heated throughout in winter; has all modern conveniences, perfect sanitation and large porches. Open all the year.

Hotel Hygeia

NEW YORK AND PACIFIC AVENUES.
F. NASH, Manager. MRS S. E. SMYTHE, Propr.

Electric lights. Baths, etc. Well heated. Open all Year.

Park Cottage

108 SOUTH KENTUCKY AVENUE.
M. B. WALKER.

Near the Beach. Open all the Year.

Del Coronado

146 S. VIRGINIA AVE, near the Beach.
MRS. L. DOUGHTY.

All modern improvements. Accommodations strictly first-class. Open all the Year.

The Castlemere

SOUTH CAROLINA AVENUE.

Bet. Pacific and the Beach.

Open all the Year.

MRS. G. A. MASON.

Troy House

SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. and Boardwalk.
THOMAS BRADLEY, Prop.

American plan, \$1.50 to \$3.00 a day. \$10.00 to \$20.00 a week. Open all the Year.

Ivy House

No. 111 OCEAN AVE., few Minutes from Beach.
M. E. STOCKLEY.

Open all the Year. Write for Terms.

Victoria

SOUTH CAROLINA AVENUE.

M. WILLIAMS, Proprietress.

Good ocean view. Hot water heat. Open all the Year.



Cottage of C. H. McPherson—Residence of Thomas J. Dickerson—Cottage of Thomas M. Thompson—Cottage of George T. Lippincott.

Hotel Edison

MICHIGAN AVENUE, NEAR BEACH.

J. C. COPELAND.

Open all the year. Every convenience, including passenger elevator, steam heat and electric bells. Ocean view from all rooms.

Ocean Wave

No. 13 S. MICHIGAN AVE., NEAR BEACH.

I. KATZ, Proprietor.

\$1.50 per day; \$8.00 to \$10.00 per week. Dinners, 50 cents.

Brevoort

No 18 SOUTH CAROLINA AVE.,

B. E. NORRIS.

BETWEEN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

Modern Conveniences, Perfect Sanitary Arrangements.

\$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. \$8.00 to \$12.00 per week. Open all Year.

The Arondale

PACIFIC AVE., between New York and Kentucky.

MRS. R. H. WILSON.

Tenth Year under Present Management.

Enlarged and Refurnished. Every Modern Improvement.

Hotel Rossmore

PACIFIC AND TENNESSEE AVENUES,

Thoroughly Renovated.

S. S. PHOEBUS, Formerly of Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.

The Brookehurst

VIRGINIA AVENUE, NEAR THE BEACH.

K. SCHUMAN & SON.

Open all the Year. Convenient to Station. House Newly Furnished. Heated Throughout. Electric Bells. Smoking-room and all the Modern Conveniences.

The Delaware City

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVE.

FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM PENNA.

R. R. STATION. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

E. J. MCCLINTOCK, Late of Glen Mountain House and Watkins' Glen, N. Y.

The Clarendon

VIRGINIA AVENUE, NEAR THE BEACH.

MRS. M. D. NEIMAN.

Sun Parlor. Steam Heat. Excellent Cuisine.

Under entire New Management.

The Chevy Chase

No. 28 MOUNT VERNON AVENUE.

J. S. ABBOTT, Manager.

Centrally and Pleasantly Located, One Square from Beach and Post Office.

Highest References Given. Terms Moderate. Winter Hotel at St Augustine, Florida.

The Lansdale

NORTH CAROLINA AVE., NEAR THE BEACH.

MRS. M. C. STRANG.

The Wallingford

PACIFIC AND KENTUCKY AVENUES.

MRS. B. HODGE.

MRS. S. JOHNSTON.

Terms: \$2.00 per day.

Special Weekly Rates.

The Lucerne

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NEAR THE BEACH.

MRS. A. BROWN.

First-class Table.

Terms Reasonable.

The Llandaff

FORMERLY ALLISON COTTAGE.

143 OCEAN AVENUE.

NEAR THE BEACH.

MRS. T. W. JENKINS.

Good Service and Table.

The Kenderton

MRS. JAMES F. NEALL.

TENNESSEE AVENUE,
Near the Beach.

San Marcos Hotel

PACIFIC AND MASS. AVENUES.
Open all the Year.

Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Special rates for Lenton Season. A. GRUBB.

La Martine

OCEAN END OF CONNECTICUT AVENUE,
Half a Block from Boardwalk.

Special rates for Families and Parties.

MRS. H. A. PIERSON.

The Canfield

VIRGINIA AVENUE, near the Beach.
F. A. CANFIELD.

Formerly of the Lansdale.

Watson Cottage

175 OCEAN AVENUE,
Third House from Beach.

Homelike and Cheerful.

MRS. A. WATSON.

Lashell Cottage

SOUTH CAROLINA AVE., near the Beach.
J. R. LASHELL, of Pittsburg.

Central location. One square from Penna. R. R. Depot. One square from Beach and Trolley Cars. All the rooms are heated, bright and cheerful.

Terms, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day; \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week.

The Cloud

NEW JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE BEACH.
R. J. CLOUD.

Large and airy rooms. Open all the Year.

The Preston

OCEAN END OF SOUTH CAROLINA AVENUE.
J. G. BUNN. M. J. BLAIR.

Electric Lights.

The English

OCEAN END OF TENNESSEE AVENUE.
MARY ENGLISH.

Open all the Year.

The Amole

21 S. SOUTH CAROLINA AVENUE.
MRS. S. C. AMOLE.

Open all the Year. Steam heat throughout.

Malvern Cottage

34 DELAWARE AVENUE,
Near the Ocean.

Delightfully situated. Nice accommodations and First-class Table Board.

Terms, \$1.50 per day; \$8.00 to \$10.00 per week.

MRS. M. B. GOODE.

Hotel Genesee

1701 ARCTIC AVENUE, cor. ILLINOIS.
HERMAN HURRELMANN, Propr.

Bar and Café attached. Board and Lodging at reasonable rates

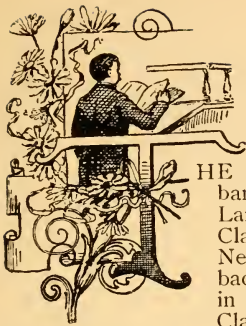
Kuehnle's Hotel

Opposite
West Jersey & Seashore R. R. Depot.
LOUIS KUEHNLE, Prop.

Open all the Year



Easter Sunday, 1897, on Boardwalk.



A Leaf from History.

THE first settlers of Atlantic County lived on the banks of the Mullica, at a place known as Clarke's Landing, so named in honor of Captain James Clarke, who made regular trips with his vessel to New York, taking out furs and timber and bringing back cloth, ammunition, and other goods required in the settlement. Previous to the settlement of Clarke on the Atlantic County side of the river, Eric Mullica, a Swede, had settled on the Burlington County side, about fifteen miles above the mouth of the river.

This was about 1645. He had come to America as a boy, in the ship "Key of Calmar," or "Guffin," about 1637 or 1638, and stopped at one of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware. A few years later he removed to the vicinity of the Little Egg Harbor or Mullica River. He became head of a family of eight persons and removed to the place now known as Mullica Hill, in Gloucester County, where he died in 1723, aged one hundred years. Mullica was the first white settler within twenty-five miles of the site of Atlantic City, but previous to his time, in 1633, David DeVries had sailed up the Egg Harbor, and in his journal he speaks of meeting Indians and seeing a flight of wild pigeons that darkened the sky.

In a pamphlet published in England, in 1648, we read that in the vicinity of what is now Atlantic City, the country "partaketh of the healthiest aire and most excellent commodities of Europe," and in the forests there were "five sorts of deer, buffes, and huge elks to plow and work, all bringing three young at once." The uplands were "covered many moneths with berries, roots, chestnuts, walnuts, beech and oak and mast to feed them, hogges and turkeys, five hundred in a flock."

Robert Evelin, writing the same year, referring to the land "which lieth just between New England and Maryland," says: "I take it to be about one hundred and sixty miles, and I finde some broken lands, isles and inlets and many small isles at Egbay"—the latter being another name for Egg Harbor, whose waters form the north, east and west bounds of the island whereon Atlantic City is now built.

Continuing, the same writer says: "I saw there an infinite quantity of bustards, swans, geese and fowl, covering the shores as within the like multitude of pigeons, and store of turkeys, of which I tried one to weigh forty and sixe pounds. There is much variety and plenty of delicate fresh and sea fish, and shell fish, and whales, and grampus, elks, deere that bring three young at a time."

Of Indians he says: "Besides the number of eight hundred by Master Elmes named, there is at least twelve hundred under the two kings on the north side and those that come down to the ocean about little Egbay [Atlantic City and vicinity] and Sandy Barnegate, and about the south cape [Cape May] are two small kings of forty men a piece."

Ocean Pier

Young & McShea's

Foot of Tennessee Avenue.

OVER two thousand feet long,
and a Dancing Pavilion 80x
200 feet. This Pavilion will ac-
commodate Conventions or Public
Meetings of every kind.

GOOD FISHING

On the OUTER DECK.

Hauling of the Seine. Drill of Life-Saving Crew. Aquarium.
Electric Road over the Ocean the entire length of the Pier. The only
one in the Country.

Admission, 10 cts.

Prof. Willard's Orchestra.

Children under 12 years of age, and Baby
Coaches and Attendant, 5 Cents.

Iron Pier

Young & McShea's

Foot of Massachusetts Avenue.

POLITE ATTENTION
TO VISITORS.

BY THE BREAKERS AT BRIGANTINE

Holland House

Opened in 1896. Supplied with artesian well
water. Lighted by electricity. Meals served at
any hour à la carte. Fish and game dinners a
specialty. Take steamer at the Inlet, electric cars
to the door.

SAFE
SURF BATHING

EUGENE MEHL, Manager

See Brigantine Transportation Co.'s Advertisement.

Hatters FURNISHERS

Thos. J. Dickerson & Co.,

1332 AND 1334 Atlantic Avenue,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

FINE GOODS
At LOW PRICES.



Easter Sunday 1897, on Boardwalk.

HESTON'S
HAND BOOK
OF
ATLANTIC CITY

Origin of Atlantic City—Seashore Sketches—Winter and
Summer Attractions—Memoranda and Ready
Reference for Visitors.

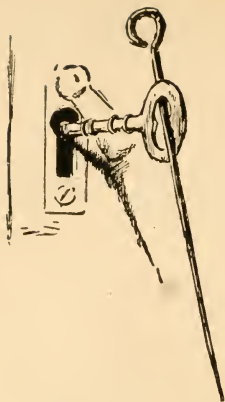
By A. M. HESTON.

ELEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

Thus recordeinge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled these thynges and putte hem wryten
in this boke, as it woulde come into my mynde.—SIR JOHN MAUNDEVILLE.

REVISED EDITION.
1897.

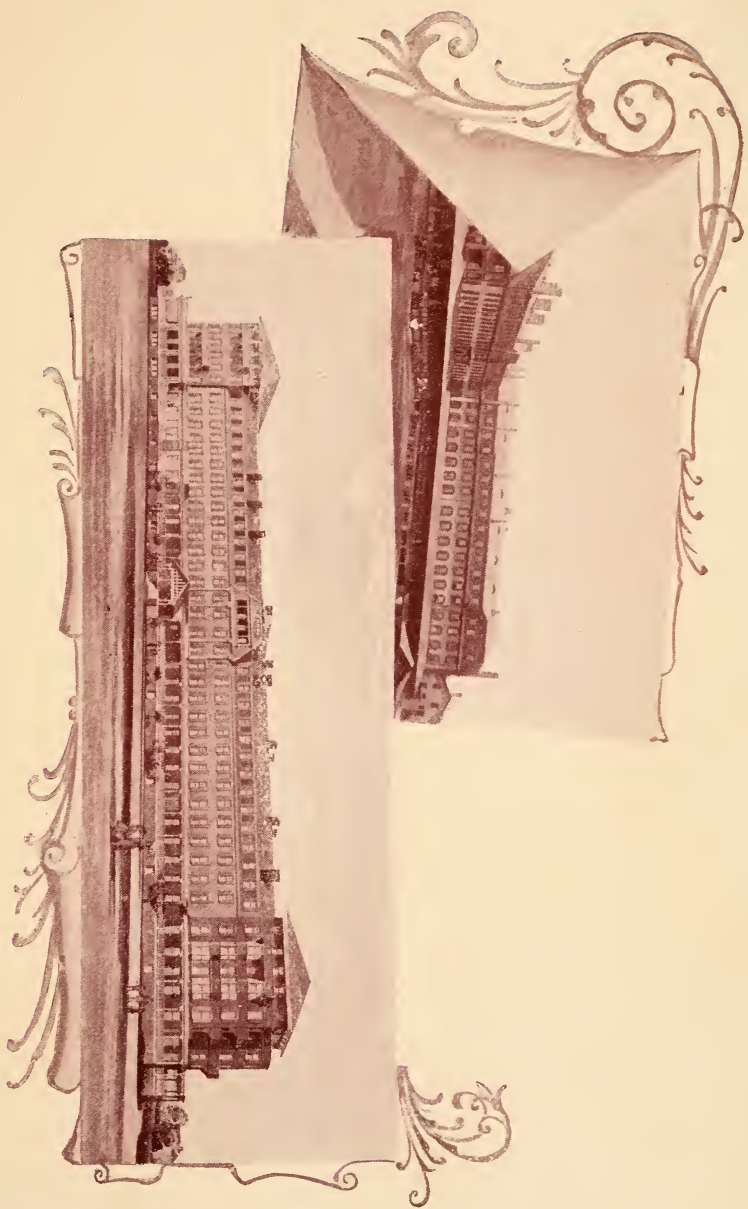
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GOOD-BYE to pain and care ! I take
Mine ease to-day ;
Here, where the sunny waters break
And ripples this keen breeze, I shake
All burdens from the heart, all weary thoughts away.

Ha ! like a kind hand on my brow
Comes this fond breeze,
Cooling its dull and feverish glow ;
While through my being seems to flow
The breath of a new life—the healing of the seas.

—Whittier.



Hotel Brighton—Front and Lawn View.

5561-5-1-865675

PROLOGUE.

King Lear—

“ May be he is not well ;
Infirmity doth still neglect all office,
Whereto our health is bound.”

—SHAKSPEARE.

Pilgrim.—Not well, my lord ? Methinks thou knowest not what the matter is. Send thou and tell him I would speak with him.

King.—Nay ! I will not command his presence, seeing he doth yet suffer. We are not ourselves when nature, being oppressed, commands the mind to suffer with the body. But what is this thou revealest ? What kind offices hast thou for the indisposed and sickly ?

Pilgrim.—’Tis this, my lord. These many summers have I wanted with the breakers at Atlantic City, and there, also, on many a winter day, have I found delightful outing by the sea and much ease in mine inn. There, my lord, once I sat upon a pier and heard a mermaid, on a dolphin’s back, uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath that the rude sea grew civil at her song. At this place, whereof much praise hath been spoken by most learned men, in winter time, ere yet the inns at other places have their portals opened, I durst lay my hand upon the Ocean’s mane and play familiar with his hoary locks.

King.—I perceive, pilgrim, that thou art no fool, nor art thou abstemious of pleasure, seeing that thy countenance is round and good-natured and thy nose doth wear the livery of good living. This word of thine persuades me that it behooves us all to go and linger yet a while at thy fair city which thou callest Atlantic City. Give me my servant forth ! Nay ! go thou thyself and summon up the retinue. Command them to attend to-morrow at nine, for at that hour we go to this place of rest and pleasure ; and so may this be our custom hereafter. Resolve, also, with all modest haste, whichsoever way thou mayest please, that this be our usage twice every twelvemonth. Write it down and post it by every path we tread, and let it shine with such a lustre that he who runs may read.

THE SEA.

THOU art so grand, so wonderful, O Sea !
In all thy depths and whispering mystery—
Forever chafing 'gainst thy destiny,
Forever telling o'er thy tale to me.
Thou art the pulsing, throbbing heart of earth—
Throbbing in chaos, ere the world had birth—
Still art thou heaving, surging 'gainst her girth.

Thou and the earth, twin-sisters, as they say,
In the old prime were fashioned in one day ;
And therefore thou delightest evermore
With her to lie and play
The Summer hours away,
Curling thy loving ripples upon her quiet shore.

Sunlight and moonlight minister to thee—
O'er the broad circle of the shoreless sea
Heaven's two great lights forever set and rise ;
While the round vault above,
In vast and silent love,
Is gazing down upon thee with his hundred eyes.

Sometimes thou liftest up thine hands on high
Into the tempest-cloud that blurs the sky,
Holding rough dalliance with the fitful blast,
Whose stiff breath, whistling shrill,
Pierces, with deadly chill,
The wet crew feebly clinging to the shattered mast.

Foam white along the border of the shore
Thine onward leaping billows plunge and roar ;
While o'er the pebbly ridges slowly glide
Cloaked figures dim and gray
Through the thick mist of spray—
Watchers for some struck vessel in the boiling tide.

All night thou utterest forth thy solemn moan,
Counting the weary minutes all alone ;
Then in the morning thou dost calmly lie,
Deep-blue, ere yet the sun
His day-work hath begun,
Under the opening windows of the golden sky.

LORD BYRON, *in Childe Harold.*



The Fishing Deck, Strand and Boardwalk.

Seashore Suggestions.

As to exercise, the danger is that invalids visiting Atlantic City will take too much, owing to the extraordinary stimulative effect of the sea air. They need, therefore, to be careful that they do not exhaust their small stock of vitality as fast as it can be replenished. But this tendency is much less in winter than in summer, when the nightly hops and other pleasures and dissipations keep the more impressionable visitors in a constant whirl of excitement.

For some persons the air alone is sufficient, while others get on famously with the air and the help of judicious bathing. Still others need medicines, and suffer by having them stopped during their stay at the seashore. For these the tonic and alterative virtues of the air often furnish just the adjuvants necessary to accomplish a cure. The medicines which at home were nugatory or only half successful may succeed perfectly with the aid of the sea air when neither alone would be sufficient.

The matter of diet is not so important at the seashore in winter as in summer, but it is safe to counsel all invalids to restrain the prodigious appetite they are almost sure to have soon after coming here in winter; otherwise constipation, headaches and loss of appetite will follow.

It is a mistake to suppose that one cannot take cold at the seashore. Invalids should take the usual precautions against being chilled. In the winter season and on summer evenings wraps are always in order out-of-doors, though in summer they need not be heavy.

A radiation of heat is constantly taking place from such a large body of salt water as the ocean, which is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than the surface of the land adjacent; hence the air at the seashore is usually warmer in winter, though cooler in summer, than that of interior places in the same latitude.

The brisk sea-breezes of early spring, which sing and whistle around the cottage gables and through the bare branches, inspire the visitors with longings for the vigorous exercise of brisk walks and long horseback rides. From these they return with such glowing cheeks, sparkling eyes and keen appetites that the mere sight of them is a better advertisement of Atlantic City air as a tonic than all the books that could be written.

Water absorbs heat and parts with it by radiation more slowly than the land. Hence in hot weather water is comparatively cooler than the land, while in cold weather it is warmer. Therefore the summer temperature of a country bordering on the sea is lowered, while the winter temperature is moderated. This explains why Atlantic City is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than places inland. The prevailing winds here are from the sea, and winds which come from the sea temper the extremes of heat and cold.

There are certain things with which every visitor must supply himself before starting on his journey homeward, and certain facts, a knowledge of which will be useful to him while here. For this reason a little time devoted to an examination of the pages of this Hand-Book will be profitably spent.

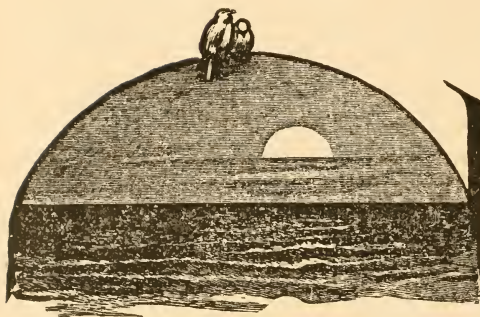
Going to Atlantic City.

The sea, the sea, the open sea !
The blue, the fresh, the ever free !

* * * * *

I never was on the dull, tame shore,
But I loved the great sea more and more,
And backward flew to her billowy breast,
Like a bird that seeketh her mother's nest.

—BARRY CORNWALL



FROM the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean in sixty-eight minutes ! It hardly seems possible even in these days of phenomenal railroad run-

ning that we should be wafted from Philadelphia to Atlantic City in a little over an hour.

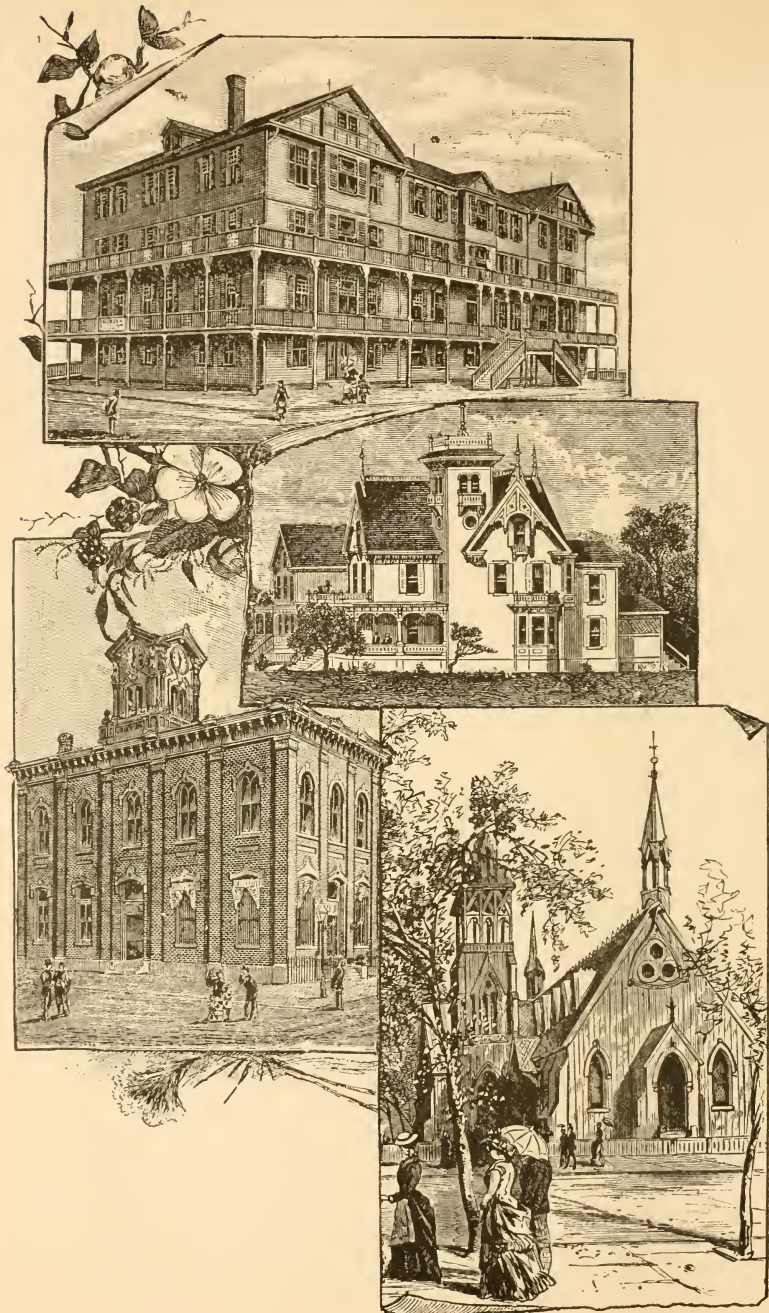
It is but a few years back that the legend, "Ninety minutes to the sea," was widely displayed, and the run of an hour and a half was looked upon then as the very acme of railroad progress. The traveler who boards one of the luxurious passenger coaches and reclines comfortably back on the cushions to read as the train glides out of Camden hardly more than becomes interested in his book or paper when he finds, to his surprise, that he is shooting across the meadows, with the bright sea in the distance and the cool salt air blowing in at the window. It is literally but a span from the Delaware to the ocean.

From Philadelphia to Atlantic City the traveler has the choice of three routes, two of which are a part of the Pennsylvania



Young & McShea's Pier.

Railroad system. The other is by way of the Atlantic City Railroad, operated by the Reading Company, which starts from the foot of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Crossing from the foot of Market Street, Philadelphia, the traveler may take the West Jersey cars at Camden, passing south near the Delaware River to Gloucester, a city of 6,563 inhabitants by the census of 1890. It was founded in 1689, and was held by Lord Cornwallis, with 5,000 British troops, in 1777. The next station is Westville (350 inhabitants), near the mouth of Timber Creek, where Captain Cornelius Jacobese Mey, of the Dutch West India Company, founded Fort Nassau in 1621. The Colonists were soon at feud with the Indians, and being decoyed into an unfavorable position, they were all massacred and the fort was destroyed. The train next passes the city of Woodbury, which one authority says should be spelled Woodberry, a place of 3,867 inhabitants, many of them Philadelphia business men. The place takes its name from the family of Woods, who came from Berry, in Lancashire, England, in 1684. Richard Wood, the first settler, came out with the earliest emigrants to Philadelphia. Leaving his family in that town, he descended the Delaware and paddled two or three miles up the Piscozackasingz-Kil, now called Woodbury Creek, until he came to a likely place for an habitation. In the winter of 1777, Lord Cornwallis had his headquarters in the village of Woodbury. During his stay some of his men seized a valuable cow belonging to an ardent Whig. The latter waited upon his Lordship and requested a restoration of the property. Cornwallis was desirous of knowing the political principles of the man. The sturdy patriot tried to evade the question, but at length—cow or no cow—the truth would out, when his Lordship, in admiration of the man's independence, restored to him his cow. Succeeding stations are Wenonah, a very pretty suburban village, Sewell, Pitman Grove, and Glassboro', the latter a town of 2,500 inhabitants. The place was settled by a family of Germans named Stangeer, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, who commenced the manufacture of glass. They failed in business, and the works were purchased in 1781 by Colonel Thomas Heston, a Revolutionary patriot, and brother to Colonel Edward Heston, another "fighting Quaker," who founded Hestonville, now a part of Philadelphia. The place was known as Heston's Glass Works until some years later, when, at the suggestion of a member of the celebrated Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, on the occasion of a convivial gathering at Colonel Heston's house, after a hunt and capture of Reynard, the name was changed to Glassboro', and has ever since borne that name. The works are still in the possession of Colonel Heston's descendants, the Whitneys—his daughter, Bathsheba, having married Captain Eben Whitney—



HOME FOR INVALID WOMEN—COTTAGE OF HENRY M. SNYDER—ATLANTIC CITY
NATIONAL BANK BUILDING—ST. JAMES' P. E. CHURCH.

and are the largest as well as the oldest in the country. Beyond Clayton, with its 1,900 inhabitants, the train passes the vineyards of Franklinville, Iona and Malaga, and thence to New-



HOW THE FIRST INHABITANT LIVED A CENTURY AGO AND WHAT HE SAW.

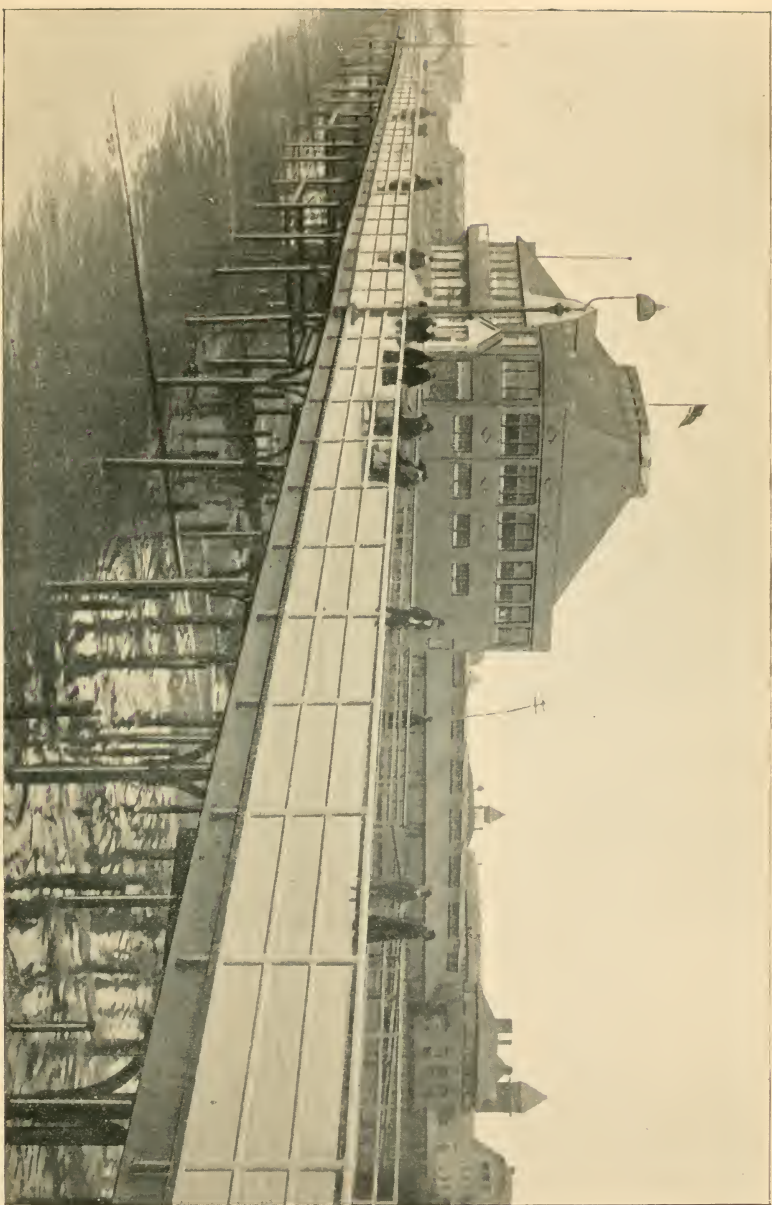
field, where express trains sometimes stop. After leaving Newfield there are two or three small hamlets before reaching Mayslanding, the county seat of Atlantic County, containing

about 900 inhabitants. This village was founded by George May, in 1710, and is at the head of navigation on the Great Egg Harbor River. The greatest water-power in the State is at this place, furnishing motive power for a large cotton mill owned by the Wood brothers.

In the latter part of 1813, the sloop "New Jersey," from Mayslanding, manned by Captain Barton and two hands, was taken by a British armed schooner off Cape May. A young middy, two Englishmen and an Irishman were put on board the "Jersey," with orders to follow the schooner. But three Yankees were not to be beaten by such poor odds as this. Barton and his men soon recovered command of the sloop and run her in at Somers' Point, with the middy and his three assistants as prisoners. The first was confined for awhile and then exchanged, and of the latter, the two Englishmen soon went to work in the neighborhood, and the Irishman enlisted on board one of Jefferson's gun-boats and fought bravely for the "grid-iron." The last station before reaching Atlantic City is Pleasantville, a thriving village, situated on a bluff overlooking the bay.

If the traveler prefers, he may return to Philadelphia by another route, round-trip tickets being good on either of the two roads operated by the Pennsylvania Company. Absecon, the first station, is situated on the bay shore two miles above Pleasantville, and is inhabited by a considerable number of well-to-do people, many of whom are either commanders of or interested in vessel property. The history of the town dates from 1695, when Thomas Budd, the owner of many thousand acres of land on the beaches and the mainland, disposed of large tracts to actual settlers. Each of his deeds has this clause inserted: "With the privilege of cutting cedar, and commonidge for cattell, etc., on ye swamps and beaches laid out by ye said Thomas Budd for commons." The exaction of these privileges at this date would cause much trouble, as a large portion of the built-up portion of Atlantic City stands upon one of the surveys of Thomas Budd.

Above Absecon is Egg Harbor City (1,438 inhabitants), a German settlement, where the celebrated Egg Harbor wines are made. Elwood is the site of a projected city, with parks, avenues and squares laid out on the long reaches of sandy soil. Hammonton, midway between Atlantic City and Camden, is a prosperous town of 3,846 inhabitants, settled by New Englanders in 1860, and situated on the old pine plains of Atlantic County. The town is beautifully laid out, and the inhabitants are largely engaged in fruit raising. The train passes Winslow, Waterford, Atco, Berlin, Kirkwood, and other smaller villages before reaching Haddonfield, six miles from Camden. This is a borough of



Early Morning on the Boardwalk.

2,600 inhabitants, where many Philadelphia business men have their suburban homes. It was settled by Friends or Quakers in 1690, and was named after an eminent Quakeress named Elizabeth Haddon. The Continental Congress was in session here, and the place was afterwards occupied by British troops. Several very interesting Revolutionary incidents connected with Haddonfield have found their way into print, but are too lengthy to be copied into this Hand-book. During the French Revolution, Louis Philippe, who subsequently became King of France, made his home for a short time with one of the Quaker families of the village. Leaving Haddonfield, the train passes through a pretty country, and finally reaches Camden (58,274 inhabitants), whence the ferry-boats convey passengers to Philadelphia.

By the Reading's Atlantic City route the traveler passes through Pleasantville, Egg Harbor City, Elwood, Hammonton and a number of very pretty suburban towns south of Camden. This road is double-tracked from the Delaware to the sea, and all trains are run with due regard for speed, safety and comfort.

The distance between Philadelphia and Atlantic City is sixty-four miles by the West Jersey route, sixty by the Camden and Atlantic, and fifty-four by the Atlantic City or Reading, and the time is usually seventy to eighty minutes. Throughout the winter, spring and summer seasons there are frequent express trains over all three roads, and attached to each train are elaborately furnished parlor cars, in charge of attentive porters.

The special care in the management of the roads is exhibited in the regularity with which the trains are run, the close connection maintained with other railroads, by which transfers may be made without delay, and the absence of serious accident within recent years. For several years these companies have aimed to meet travel from points beyond Philadelphia, and the schedules are now arranged with the view of securing, by close connection, the convenience of parties arriving from New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington and other points upon any of the lines centering in Philadelphia.

Atlantic City.

There is that lovely island fair,
And the pale health-seeker findeth there
The wine of life in its pleasant air.



ATLANTIC CITY, the most popular resort on the Atlantic coast, is situated between Absecon Inlet and Great Egg Harbor Inlet, within sixty miles of Philadelphia and one hundred and fifty miles of New York, by railroad. It is distant five miles from the mainland, the intervening space being an expanse of salt marshes. The island, in its chrysalis condition, before it felt the electric touch of a railroad, was known as Absecon Beach, which name still exists in the adjoining village of Absecon, now put completely in the shade by its successful neighbor, and in the official name of the lighthouse, Absecon Light.

Jeremiah Leeds was probably the first permanent resident of the island. He came here in 1783, when a pair of boots or a roll of calico would have bought the entire island. The early history of Absecon Beach is filled with stories of

drowning, piracy and shipwreck. According to tradition, vessels were lured ashore on dark and stormy nights by false beacons erected on poles. When the crews had been drowned

Bird's Eye View of Atlantic City—Westward from First Presbyterian Church Spire.



or individually knocked on the head, so the stories go, the crafts were plundered of everything of value. One chronicler boldly asserts, with apparent perversion of the truth, that, even after the first church was built, a lookout was added above the cupola, in which a man was stationed during service to promptly acquaint the devout congregation of a disaster, so that rival wreckers in the neighborhood of Barnegat or Brigantine should not get the start of them. Another prevaricating writer says the children were taught to lisp the prayer: "God bless mam, pap, and all us poor, miserable sinners, and send a ship ashore before morning."

Long before the days of railroads Absecon Beach bore the gruesome name among sailors of "Jack's Graveyard." There was no lighthouse then, and often the beach was strewn with wreck, and among the *débris* many a time lay the dead body of a sailor. Over at Absecon they still tell thrilling stories of drowning and shipwreck.

Besides the Leeds family, two other families owned most of the land on which Atlantic City is built—the Steelmans and Chamberlains. The mother of the numerous Leeds progeny kept the old Atlantic House as a tavern for oystermen and traders. It is the oldest house in Atlantic City, and was built about the year 1812, but has since been enlarged. It originally stood near the Thoroughfare at Baltic and Florida Avenues, but was moved to its present site on Baltic Avenue near Massachusetts.

Forty years ago the location of Atlantic City was still an almost uninhabited island. It was so uninviting that when the project to make it a summer resort was instituted, the idea was ridiculed as being utterly impracticable and scarcely worth the consideration of sane men. Said a conservative old capitalist: "Call it a sand-patch, a desolation, a swamp, a mosquito territory, but do not talk to me about any city in such a place as that. In the first place, you can't build a city there, and, in the second place, if you did, you couldn't get anybody to go there." The conservative old capitalist was in due time gathered unto his fathers, and the enterprising men who set to work to plant a city have had the satisfaction of seeing more than their most sanguine expectations realized.

The island began to awaken from its slumbering obscurity in the early part of 1852, when a glass manufacturer of New Jersey, laboring under the difficulties produced by almost impassable roads and consequent delays in the transportation of goods to Philadelphia, conceived the idea of starting a railroad. Besides this plan for increasing his own business facilities, he also proposed to make the new road an outlet from Philadelphia to the sea, as well as a valuable freight transport for a manufac-



A BEACH FLIRTATION—"MAY" AND "DECEMBER."

turing district. This was Samuel Richards, the first mover in the creation of Atlantic City. His associates were Hon. Andrew K. Hay, Stephen Colwell, John C. De Costa, Joseph Porter, William Coffin, Enoch Doughty and Dr. Jonathan Pitney, all deceased. The first projecting visit to the solitary marshes and sand-hills of what is now Atlantic City, was made in the early part of 1852; an act of incorporation was obtained in the spring, and in September of the same year a contract was made for the construction of the road. The engineer was Richard B. Osborne. The road was completed and passenger trains were run on it for the first time on July 1, 1854. Meanwhile Bedloe's Hotel and a little house called Cottage Retreat had been erected, and the United States Hotel was so nearly completed that the first excursionists, numbering six hundred, were given dinner there. The next year the Surf House, Congress Hall, another hotel, and two cottages on Tennessee Avenue went up. As an adjunct to, and arising out of the railroad company, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company was organized and chartered. This company purchased the land for seventeen dollars and fifty cents per acre. The money was paid over in old Aunt Hannah Shillingworth's Hotel in Absecon. Then began the rise in values that has made so many people rich, though, with the usual irony of fate, the descendants of the original owners and settlers are still poor. Much of the land is now valued at over one hundred dollars per lineal foot. The same land was purchased by Jeremiah Leeds in 1783 at forty cents an acre. The city was incorporated immediately after the purchase of the land, but for the first year or two it took nearly all the men among the permanent residents to fill the offices. Chalkley S. Leeds was the first mayor. The city limits now cover about one-third of the entire island. The original boundary was from the inlet to California Avenue, but the lower limit was afterward extended to "Dry Inlet," or Jackson Avenue.

In 1876 the increasing importance of the place made another railroad desirable, and the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad Company was incorporated. The construction was commenced in April, 1877, and the first through train was run on June 25th of the same year. It is now operated by what is commonly known as the Reading Company, of Philadelphia. The competing facilities offered by this road have been of the greatest benefit to the city, and have aided materially in the development of the place.

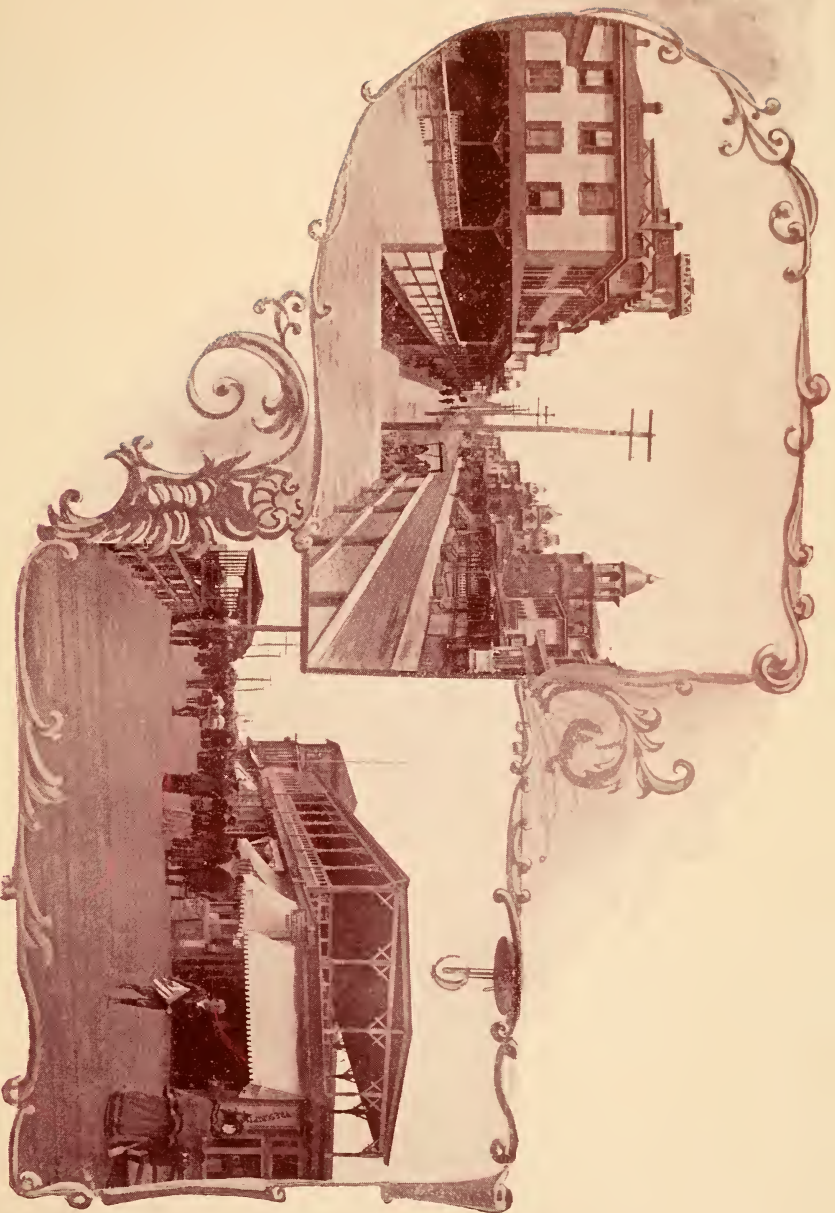
Early in the spring of 1880 the West Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad extended its line to Atlantic City. The opening of the West Jersey was of exceptional benefit to the city, since a direct route to New York city, without change of cars, was thereby afforded.

The nomenclature of the streets of Atlantic City is especially happy. The great main avenues running parallel with the ocean, five hundred and fifty feet apart, have a breezy suggestiveness of coolness in their names—Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic—while the wide thoroughfares that cross them at right angles, bearing the names of the States of the Union, illustrate the patriotism of those who founded the city.

The advancement of Atlantic City since the completion of the three railroads has been unprecedented in the history of watering places and health resorts, even in this progressive country, and suggests a comparison with the magic progress of Chicago or Denver. The city has spread itself literally as well as figuratively, in actual size as well as in population, and the value of property has increased ten-fold. Lots on Atlantic Avenue now sell for from two to three hundred dollars per front foot, and choice lots on Pacific Avenue bring as much as one hundred and twenty-five dollars per foot. The tendency is still upward in every part of the city.



Kentucky Avenue and Boardwalk, showing Hotel Luray and Luray Pavilion.



Whence Came Atlantic City?

I will learn of thee a prayer,
To Him who gave a home so fair,
A lot so blest as ours—
The God who made for thee and me,
This sweet, fair isle amid the sea.

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.



It is apparent that the fame of Atlantic City is grounded not alone upon those qualities which give it prominence as a summer resort. It is a great seaside city, where in every part of the year the health and pleasure seekers crowd the hotels and lounge on its famous beach. In summer the magnificent bathing and the famous fishing and sailing attract thousands; in winter the genial temperature, bright sky and other delightful features make it the stopping place for a grand army of those who seek to escape the

rigor of northern climes. There are several good schools, with an attendance of over two thousand school children, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran churches, and a Friends' Meeting House.

To the inquiry, "Whence came Atlantic City?" we reply: It is a refuge thrown up by the continent building sea. Fashion took a caprice and shook it out of a fold of her flounce. A railroad laid a wager to find the shortest distance from Penn's treaty elm to the Atlantic Ocean; it dashed into the water and a city emerged from its train as a consequence of the manœuvre.

Juan Ponce de Leon, the Spanish explorer of the sixteenth century, sought in vain for the spring whose virtues were credulously believed to restore the vigor of youth to the aged. Searching for this fountain of youth, he landed on the coast of Florida

in the year 1512, and in that country there are springs almost innumerable, each of which to-day lays claim to the high antiquity of being the identical spring in which the great Spaniard performed his daily ablutions. History informs us, however, that nowhere could he find this mythical fountain of youth; but who will deny that had he extended his search northward his fondest hopes might have been realized, had he landed upon this island, where—quoting the lines of Col. William E. Potter, of Bridgeton, N. J.—

Where the long surges heave and break,
Foaming, upon the glittering shore,
And laughing maidens often take
A "header" 'midst the breakers' roar;
Where zephyrs gently woo the toiler,
And nights are mild and skies are clear,
And on the housewife's kitchen broiler
The soft-shell crab doth oft appear;
Where hops abound and bugles blare,
And Roman nobles, in the busy street,
Incognito, with monkeys fare,
Grinding their daily music sweet;
Where agile oysters, mild, serene,
On beds of moss recline, and lobsters wise
Live pinchingly; and pearly sheen
Of hake and flounder wins the flies;
And the mosquito's monotone,
Beyond the woven window-bar,
Prevents our feeling quite alone—
He is so near and yet so far;
Where, by the heaving sea, the fakir's booth
Is found ere yet the summer's gone,
Pours forth the fountain of eternal youth,
The spring of ancient Ponce Leon.

The old Castilian left his home,
The vine-clad hills of distant Spain,
A thousand leagues of sea to roam;
To brave the heat, the cold, the pain
Of wounds, the fatal poisoned dart,
The march through swamp and tangled wood,
The ambush dark, the fear, the start
Of keen surprise when the wild Indian stood,
Stern, painted, cruel, before him,
But undismayed by wounds or death,
His loved lost youth to restore him,
Aged, weak and worn, with failing breath,
He searched, without the glorious sight
Of the famed spring, now flowing free,
Pure and wholesome, sparkling and bright,
In our gay City by the Sea.

The old Castilian died long before the feet of white men trod the soil whereon Atlantic City was founded, but the wonderful



First Presbyterian Church—First Baptist Church—Hotel Traymore.

life-giving atmosphere of this beach, if not the identical "spring of youth," was discovered by a writer on climatology, in the eighteenth century, who speaks of the "exceptional dryness of the atmosphere on Absecon beach," and adds that "there is only one other spot on the seacoast, anywhere in the world, which is comparable to this in that respect."

Atlantic City truly is a place of rest, and for those in quest of health, an equable climate in winter, and refreshing breezes in summer; for those who would enjoy the invigorating sea air and be charmed with the music of the surf; for those who would delight in the pleasures of yachting or fishing; for those who would have long life, good living, good society, and be inspired by the grandeur of old ocean; for those who, like Ponce de Leon, would discover the place which imparts youth to the aged, health to the sick, and hope to the despondent, there is no more highly favored spot anywhere in the land than this beautiful City by the Sea.

Some of the advantages of Atlantic City over other resorts may be thus stated:

Its hotels are among the finest and most comfortable on the coast.

It has a perfect system of sanitation.

It has an abundant water supply from artesian wells and from natural springs on the mainland.

Its death rate is smaller than that of most other cities of the country.

It has a property valuation of nearly fifteen millions.

It is lighted with gas and electricity, and has a first-class volunteer fire department, with several engines and hose carriages, and two hook and-ladder trucks.

It has ample telegraph and telephone facilities.

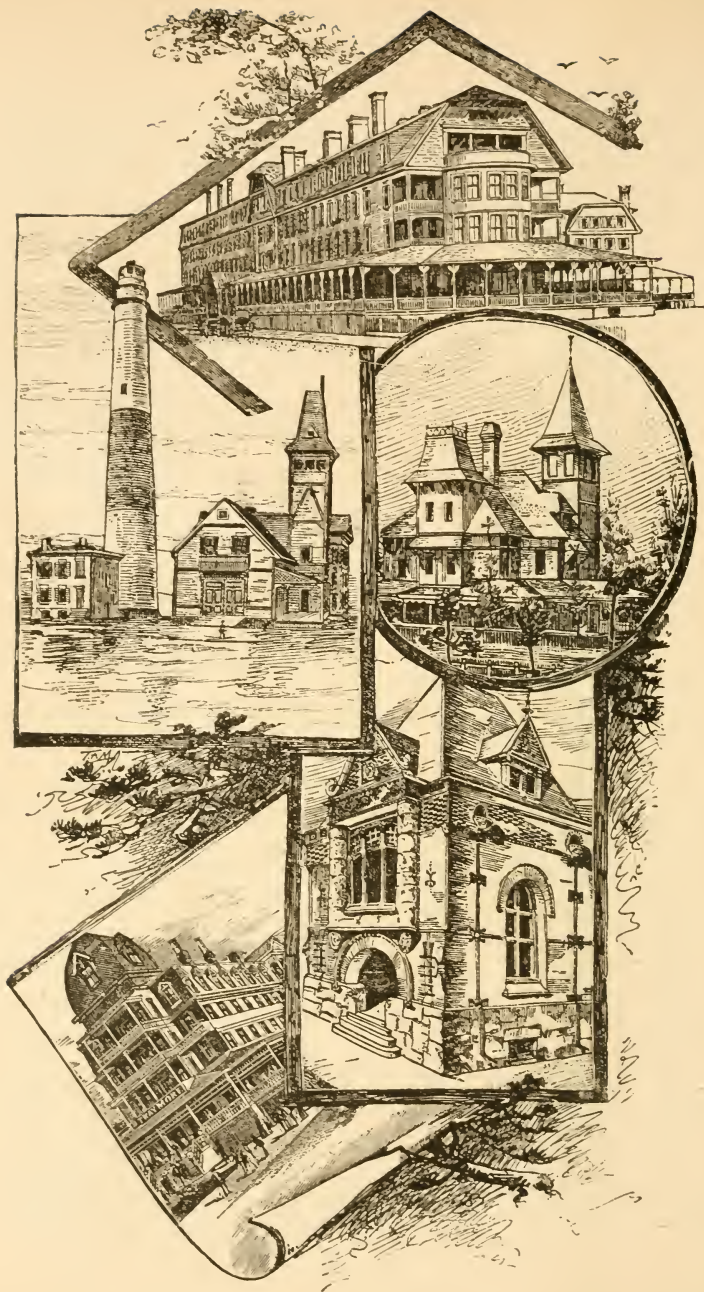
It has excellent schools and churches, good society, good people and good living.

It has an efficient police force for the preservation of peace. Discipline is well maintained, and even in the most crowded weeks of summer there is no disorder.

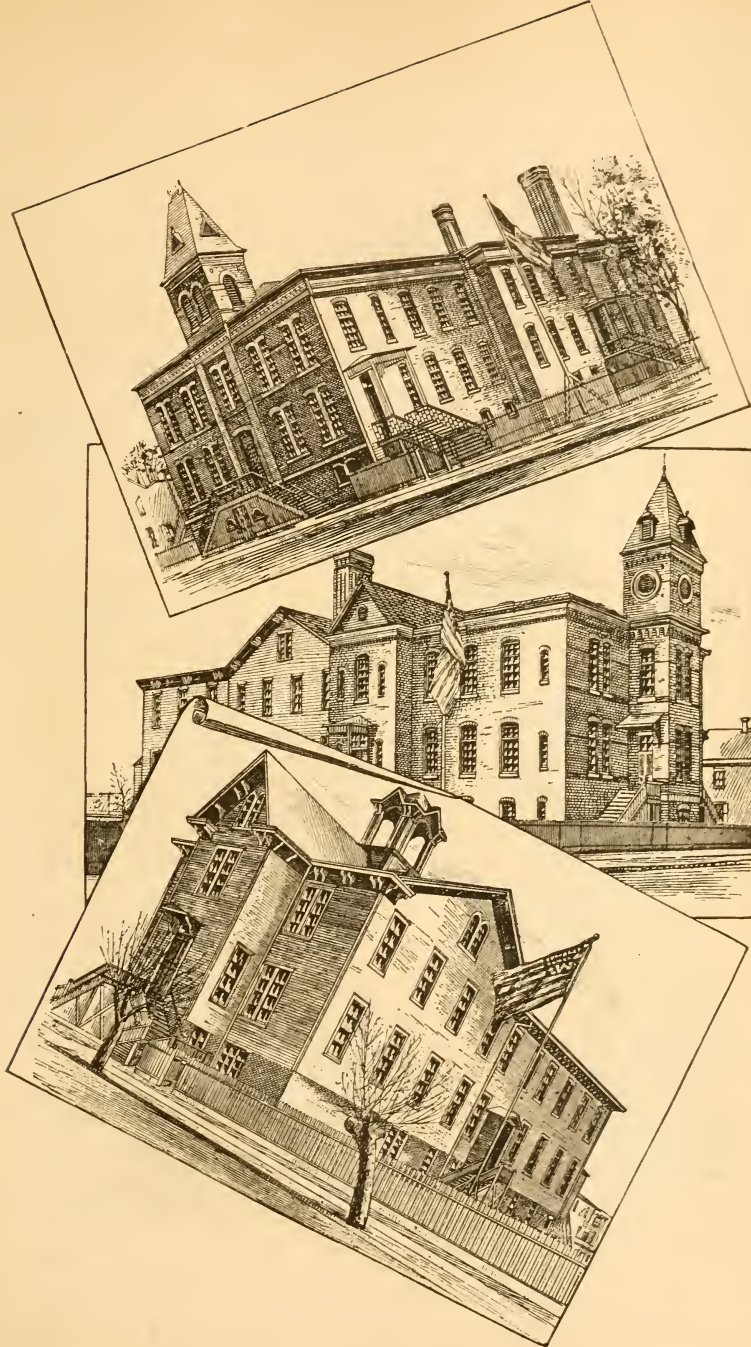
Several physicians, of eminence in their profession, are resident here.

Invigorating hot and cold sea-water baths are furnished at many of the hotels, and at establishments specially erected for that purpose.

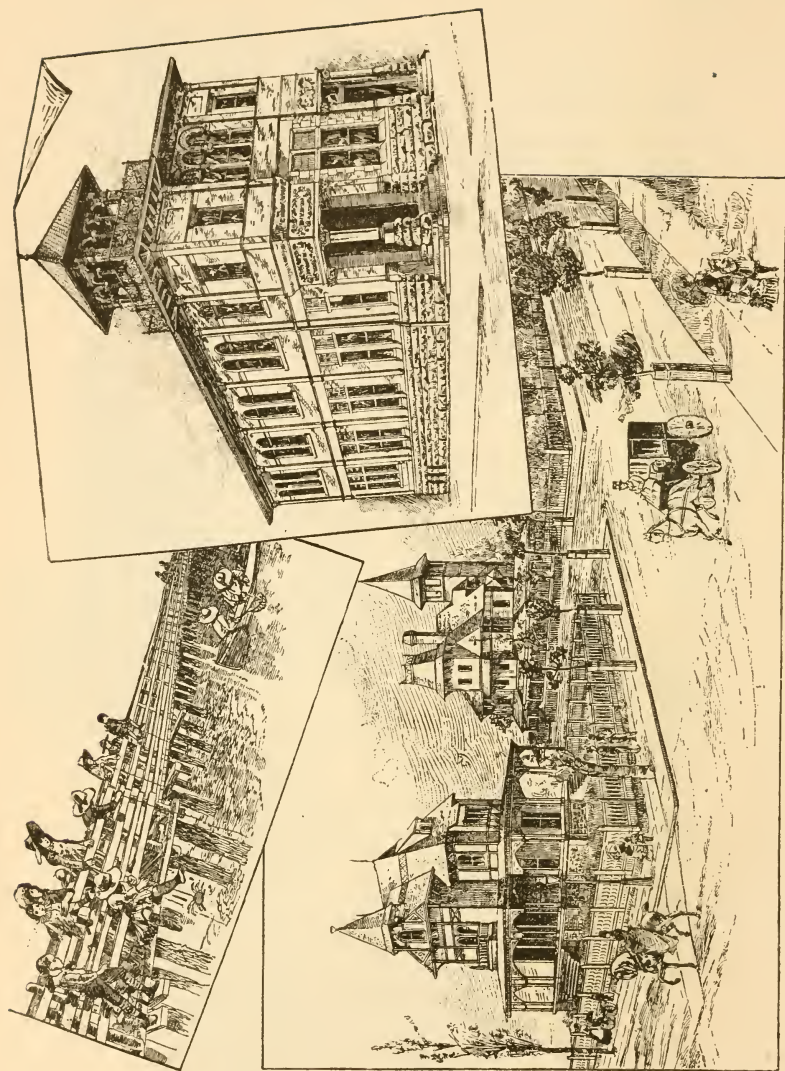
Electric lights at night render the streets as bright as day. Electric cars run the length of the main business thoroughfare, and carriage hire is so cheap as to astonish visitors accustomed to the extortions of the Jehus who infest some other resorts.



HOTEL BRIGHTON—LIGHTHOUSE AND LIFE SAVING STATION—COTTAGE OF
GEORGE ALLEN—SECOND NATIONAL BANK—HOTEL TRAYMORE.



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SCHOOL—TEXAS AVENUE SCHOOL—INDIANA
AVENUE SCHOOL.



CRABBING AT THE DRAW-BRIDGE—UNION NATIONAL BANK BUILDING—A PACIFIC AVENUE SCENE.

Old Ocean's Invitation.

How sweet the memory of the sea,
Pictured in beauty, comes to me,
The peopled strand, the waves that rise
To where the sunbeams sweetly play—
The storm-cloud gathering in the skies,
Crowned with wild glory, and away,
Rocked on the bosom of the sea,
A light craft speeding joyously.

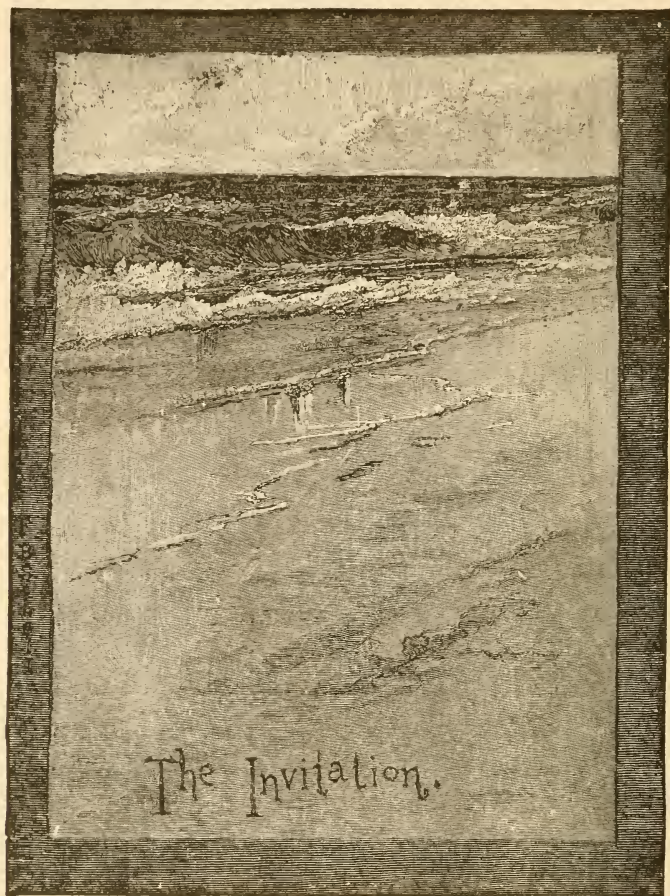
To me its music sweetness seems,
Like music of entrancing dreams,
Its power, mysterious and grand,
Steals o'er my spirit as a spell;
I wander on the drifted sand,
And hear the songs the billows tell;
I read a well-taught lesson there
Of life and light divinely fair.



MANY of the more recent patrons of Atlantic City do not know that although the history of the place as a pleasure resort dates from the time of its founding in 1854, it was not until more than twenty years later that it became widely known as a winter health resort or sanitarium. To-day there is no Northern winter resort more popular, none more largely patronized, and none more urgently recommended by physicians generally than Atlantic City. The physicians of Philadelphia were the first to dis-

cover the wonderful curative effects of the saline air of Atlantic City, and to them, more than to any other class of men, is due the credit of making the city what it is—a famous sanitarium. Overtaxed brains are ordered hither by

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the man who has the honor of having discovered the "rest cure." He and his learned congeners have found that many chronic diseases result from nervous exhaustion. The sufferer from incipient paralysis or brain-



softening is ordered to Atlantic City for six months, and in many instances returns to his home cured. It was N. P. Willis who first said that "consumption is curable if the patient can stop consuming." The once dreaded disease to which every New England woman resigned herself fifty years ago, if her

lungs began to trouble her, is as curable now as the measles, if taken in time.

In old times the seashore was considered a desolate place in winter. Such a bleak idea as to be there in the snow months, and amid storms of ice and sleet, would have chilled the marrow of an invalid. And yet we find this place a very sanitarium for the sick during the winter. Victims of sore throats and of lung diseases have found the bracing air of Atlantic City better than all the doctor-stuff they could swallow at home. Many of the wealthy, who otherwise would have gone to Europe, have spared themselves the annoyances of ocean travel by settling down here for a few months. Many who used to go to Florida in winter now find Atlantic City all they desire.

Of the many thousands who visit Atlantic City in the interval between the first of January and the first of June, it is not to be supposed that all are in search of health. As has been already hinted, a three-fold object is associated with life at this resort at that season. Invalids, especially those troubled with bronchial affections or convalescing from malarial attacks, following the advice of their physicians, come here to regain their wonted health and strength; others whose daily life of care and toil has brought on nervous exhaustion seek rest and recuperation where it is generally to be found; and others still, following the bent of fashion, are to be found among the throng of pleasure seekers who hie themselves hither during the Lenten season.

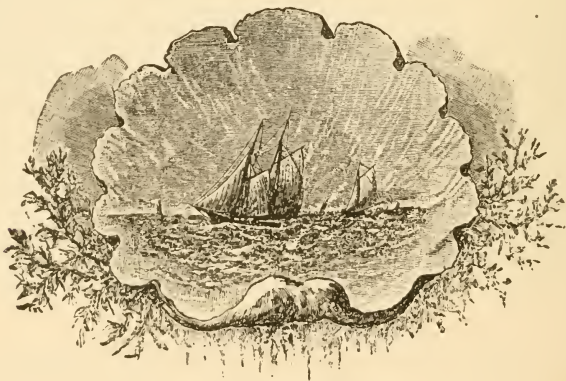
In winter, when the majority of the guests are invalids, any but the mildest forms of dissipation are, of course, out of the question; but during Lent, when the more extravagant gayeties of the rest of the world are temporarily suspended, Atlantic City becomes the scene of genuine fun and frolic.

Lenten parties for Atlantic City are formed in the larger cities. Upon the advent of Lent some good-natured married lady, of unimpeachable social standing, organizes a party of from a dozen to twenty young people, and offers to chaperon them to Atlantic City. They go for a week or ten days, often staying longer, and while they are here the heretofore quiet hotels ring with the sounds of music, dancing and merry laughter. The more sober-minded invalids gaze with a mild surprise, not unmixed with pleasure, at these jolly parties, and by force of example become more energetic and inclined to forget their ailments.

In considering Atlantic City as a winter and spring resort, it is proper to offer some explanation of the causes which produce such beneficial results. To this end we must have recourse to the opinions of leading physicians and scientists who have made a careful study of the matter. "Actual experience," says Dr.

Boardman Reed in the *Medical Times*, "has demonstrated that sea air is as valuable in winter as in summer. It also bears out the statistics which prove that the climate of Atlantic City is superior to that of most seacoast towns, being drier, more equable and unusually mild, considering the latitude." The same authority says: "Another peculiarity of the location of Atlantic City is that all the winds from the landward must pass for long distances—hundreds of miles in some directions—over a very dry and porous sandy soil, upon which snow rarely lies for any time. These winds, including those from the north, northwest, west and southwest are, therefore, to some extent, both dried and warmed in their passage. Though the coast of Southern New Jersey has a general direction from northeast to southwest, the beach at Atlantic City trends more to the westward, so that it faces almost directly southward. Therefore south as well as east winds are sea breezes here, and both blow across the Gulf Stream, which exercises considerable influence upon the climate of this part of the coast."

A well-known physician of Baltimore, the late Dr. J. T. King, says: "The geological peculiarity of the island is one of the agents that contribute to the remarkable healthfulness of Atlantic City at all seasons of the year. There is no indigenous or spontaneous vegetation upon the island. The only growth to be seen is the arboreal embellishments of the avenues and lawns—sylvan contributions from the forests of the mainland. No stagnant pools or sloughs mar or disfigure the facial lineaments of the island, and there is no malarial or miasmatic emanation or effluvium to offend the senses or to affect its perfect hygiene."



'Tis the pearly shell,
That murmurs of the far-off murmuring sea;
A precious jewel, carved most curiously—
It is a little picture painted well.

—R. W. GILDER.



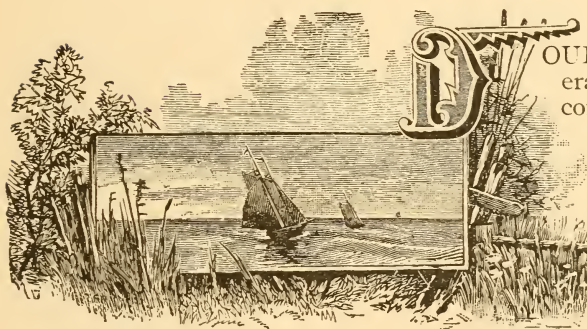
Hotel St. Charles.

"The Healing of the Seas."

Good-bye to pain and care! I take
Mine ease to-day;
Here, where the sunny waters break
And ripples this keen breeze, I shake
All burdens from the heart, all weary thoughts away.

Ha! like a kind hand on my brow
Comes this fond breeze,
Cooling its dull and feverish glow;
While through my being seems to flow
The breath of a new life—the healing of the seas.

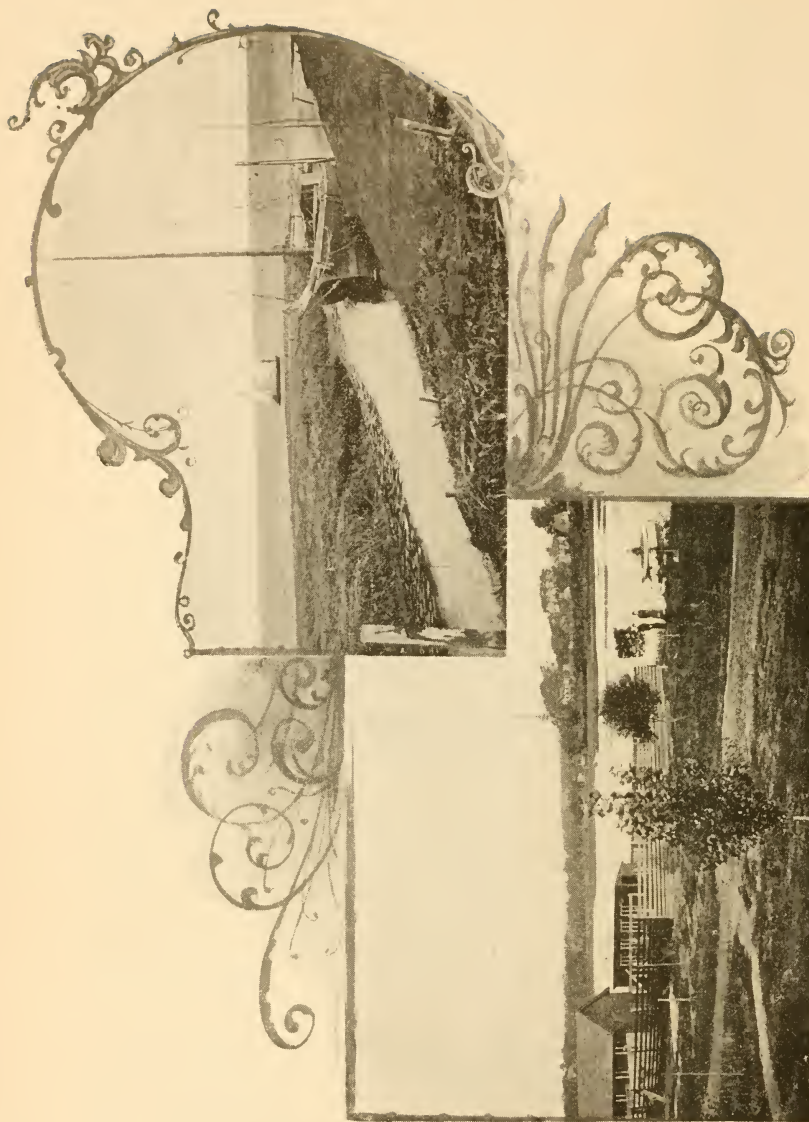
WHITTIER.



DOUBTLESS several elements combine to produce the resting and tonic effect of the sea air, the first of which is the presence of a large amount of

ozone—the stimulating, vitalizing principle of the atmosphere. Ozone has a tonic, healing and purifying power that increases as the air is taken into the lungs. It strengthens the respiratory organs, and in stimulating them helps the whole system. It follows naturally that the blood is cleansed and revived, tone is given to the stomach, the liver is excited to healthful action, and the whole body feels the benefit. Perfect health is the inevitable result, if there be enough of the constitution left to build upon.

The saline particles held in suspension in the atmosphere, the "dust of the ocean," enter the system through the lungs, and aid in the tonic effect experienced at the seashore. But whatever may be the cause, the effect is undoubted. Few who visit Atlantic City fail to experience a marked improvement in appetite, while to many there comes such a feeling



Poultry Farm at Port Republic.

At Anchor near the Inlet.



SUNRISE ON THE SEA.

of drowsiness that the most exciting story will fail to keep them awake between the hours of three and six in the afternoon. This is a sure sign that the nerves are being well rested and fed. It is a great thing to get an abundant supply of nerve food without the use of medicines, the falsely stimulating effect of which must be followed by a corresponding exhaustion.

Atlantic City, as is well known, is wholly surrounded by unmixed salt water, besides having six miles of salt meadows behind it, and rests upon a bed of dry sand — therein fulfilling the two conditions laid down by Professor Loomis as essential to immunity from malaria. No considerable fresh water stream empties within many miles of it. "My personal experience of the place, dating back over twenty years," says a well-known physician, "affords strong evidence against the probability of malaria originating here. In my practice among invalid visitors, I see a great deal of malaria. It is one of the diseases for which visitors come here, particularly in winter; and when they remain long enough they do not often come in vain."

It is believed by many scientists and students of hygiene that the air of Atlantic City is "hostile to physical debility," and that to those who suffer from our great American complaint, nervous prostration, whether brought on by overwork or by our changeful climate, it promises not only recuperation but a permanent re-establishment of health.

It is with climates as with med-

icines—trustworthy evidence as to what they have accomplished is the most valuable. With regard to nervous, rheumatic, gouty, dyspeptic and various other chronic ailments which are usually found to be benefited here in the summer, equal benefit may be expected in the winter. Convalescents from acute diseases or from surgical operations nearly always improve remarkably upon being removed to Atlantic City from the large cities.

“As to diseases of the respiratory organs,” says Dr. Reed, “I have had personal knowledge of many patients suffering from various forms of such affections who have made trials of this climate in winter. The cases have, as a rule, improved, some of them very decidedly, though there have been exceptions. The consumptives who were in the incipient stage, and those even in the advanced stages where the destructive process has been advancing slowly, have often experienced very marked improvement. In a considerable proportion—about one fourth—of the cases of the latter class, the disease has been apparently arrested, and some of them seem to be cured.”

It is a significant fact that pneumonia and bronchitis are of infrequent origin here, and when they do occur the patients almost invariably recover. Upon this point Dr. Reed's experience as a resident physician enables him to speak very positively. He has not known an uncomplicated attack of either disease to prove fatal.

To another highly respected physician, Dr. James Darrach, of Germantown, belongs the honor of having relieved many patients suffering from hay fever and autumnal catarrh by sending them to Atlantic City. The late Rev. H. W. Beecher and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes had a witty correspondence on the subject of hay fever, in which the latter declared that there was no cure for the disease “but six feet of gravel.” Atlantic City, however, has answered back that, if it cannot be cured, it may at least be alleviated.

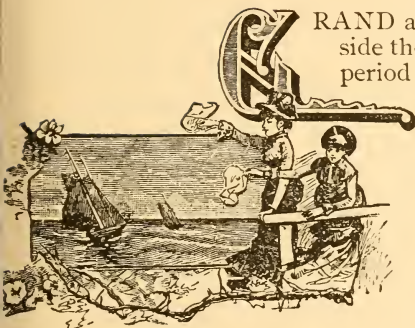
Nature has provided Atlantic City with the health-giving sea ; with a balmy and delightful climate ; with a sandy soil, which, after a light snow or heavy rain, dries with marvelous quickness. Come, then, ye who seek health, rest or pleasure ; come and fill your lungs with the ozone of the sea ; come and promenade on the four-mile boardwalk planted within reach of the spray ; come and sit in a rocking-chair and take a sun-bask in the open air or in one of the several Ocean Parlors ; come before it gets too warm ; come while ye may ; come *now*. Take no heed of a chronic fault finder who may be here, enjoying to the full all the benefits and advantages of Atlantic City and the hospitalities of its people, and who still carps and grumbles because the town lacks a few pretty curves and graces.



Bathing in September.

Summer Days by the Sea.

O Summer day beside the joyous sea!
O Summer day so wonderful and white,
So full of gladness and so full of pain!
Forever and forever shalt thou be
To some the gravestone of a dead delight,
To some the landmark of a new domain.
—LONGFELLOW.



RAND and glorious are the summer days beside the sea! Scarcely has passed the brief period of transition from the austere days of December to the balmy weather of May, ere one's thoughts revert, with fond remembrance, to the delightful scenes, the cool and invigorating breezes, and the joyous pastimes of Atlantic City, where the summer's day of the poet is something more than a mere creation of the fancy.

The oft-quoted lines of George Herbert, the sweet singer of Cherbury—

“Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky,”—

are almost meaningless to those who know summer only from the high temperatures, the glaring sun and the hot, parching winds that are its distinguishing characteristics in no inconsiderable portion of the United States.

The ideal summer presupposes climatic conditions that make physical life—from the highest to the lowest—a perpetual delight and rejoicing; and, if there is any place more favored than another in that regard, it must surely be a matter of concern to the toiling millions to know where it may be found.

But, apart from the mere pursuit of pleasure, the mere seeking after enjoyment, and that love of change for its own sake

that is inherent in every son of Adam, there is, happily, in this busy, restless age, a just recognition of the importance of relaxing the extreme tension of business and endeavoring to repair the terrible waste of vital force. We are, however, with our pleasures very much what we are in our business, except that while we may not always make a pleasure of our business, we certainly make a business of our pleasure, seeking to obtain, with the least outlay, the largest possible results.

The accessibility of a summer resort is, therefore, with not a few, a matter of importance, second only to the paramount consideration of health and pleasure; and herein lies the secret of Atlantic City's wonderful growth and popularity.

The first-class hotels and numerous boarding-houses in Atlantic City are overtaxed in summer time to accommodate those who come from every direction, north, east, south and west. Cottages have sprung up with a rapidity and in numbers without a parallel in the history of any other resort in the world. These cottages find occupants in the spring, most of whom remain until October.

The solid character of its patrons from the better elements of society, the quiet, home-like aspect of the place, the natural scenery and charms peculiar to itself conspire to make Atlantic City the very ideal of a summer resort. Art and design have added to its attractions, beautifying it with broad avenues, with walks bordered with trees, and with gardens whose fragrance unites with the cool breeze of the ocean to delight and refresh those who seek rest and recreation at the seashore.

The summer brings its own amusements, and Atlantic City has been so blessed by Providence that nature provides a constant round of pleasures. The sea is a source of endless delight. The bathing in the pure surf, free from every defilement, is superb, and its invigorating pleasures are enjoyed by nearly all except the weakest of the invalid visitors. Even those who do not bathe find a pleasure in sitting under big umbrellas on the beach, and watching the antics of those who are tumbling in the surf.

For sailing under the most favorable conditions, the Inlet affords ample opportunity, and good boats, ably manned by veteran seamen, are always to be had at a fair price. The Inlet is the favorite resort of the lovers of those twin sports, yachting and fishing. A large fleet of handsome yachts is always riding at anchor in waiting for parties desirous for a sail over the briny waters, or of indulging in that exciting sport, deep sea fishing. The water is, at times, fairly alive with game fish, such as sea bass, flounders, weak fish, king fish, porgies, croakers, snapping mackerel, blue fish and kindred varieties. The most delicious oysters are to be had here, fresh from their native beds, and



Cottage of George Kelley.

Residence of Lewis Evans.

Residence of Dr. G. W. Crosby.



with an appetizing flavor unknown to one who has never eaten them before the moss of their shells is dry. The Thoroughfare, which is as smooth as a mountain lake, is another favorite resort, especially for the ladies. It abounds in crabs, which are caught in great numbers. Those who prefer steam to sails as a motor can be accommodated also, and the few whose stomachs dread the heaving billows may eschew both and idly sit and watch the fleet of gayly decked boats as they dance in the dim distance with their precious freight, their blood meanwhile tingling with the ozone blown from the sea, or the commoner kind which some endeavor to suck through a straw.

After the pleasures of the day are done there is abundant dancing. Many of the hotels retain orchestras for the season, and hops go on every evening. Concerts and plays offer their own attractions, and there is an infinite variety of other diversions. Indeed, it is impossible to pass a dull day or evening, and yet, if you care nothing for the sprightlier pleasures, you may be as quiet as you please, and find delight in meeting and chatting with friends and communing with the sea.

In addition to the customary weekly hops at the principal hotels, Atlantic City is visited during the summer season by some of the best musical and dramatic talent, and concerts and entertainments are given at the Grand Opera House. These, in connection with the varied and ever-recurring pleasures natural to the resort, present a constant round of enjoyment.

Life, indeed, at Atlantic City during the summer is, in one aspect, without restraint. Coming from every part of the land and from every walk in life, the crowd must necessarily be a motley one, but there is none of that "respect of persons" which is sometimes seen in the churches. The man with a "gold ring, in goodly apparel," is not considered one whit better than the "poor man in vile raiment;" indeed, appearances are so deceptive that it would never be safe to judge of the size of a man's bank account by the clothes he has on—especially if it be a bathing suit. Men whose talents have made them famous throughout the land—judges, lawyers and ministers—arrayed in a suit of blue and white, mingle daily with the other bathers, ignorant of who they are and regardless of their social standing. It is no uncommon sight to see men eminent in their callings busily engaged in scooping up bucketfuls of sand for children whom they chance to meet upon the beach, or aiding them in their search for shells after a receding tide. Sedate bachelors and prudish old maids not infrequently take part in such diversions as these, and, viewing the scenes from the calm of a pavilion, one cannot help thinking that the intellects and the characters thus unbent, and finding a share in the enjoyments of childhood, appear to greater advantage by the relaxation.





Beach and Boardwalk from Young & McShea's Pier.

Year after year, summer after summer, this strange commingling of the young and the old, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, goes on in Atlantic City; and so until the end of time, generation after generation, the charmed voice of the sea will draw men to its sands and to its surf. From the plains of the South, from the wide expanse of the West, and from the bleak, gray rim of the North, men, women and children will come and go, girdling our coast with joy and sorrow through the twelve months—months which make possible the winter's comfort and the summer's pleasure.



Boardwalk and Strand.

Love the sea? I dote upon it—from the beach.

—DOUGLAS JERROLD.



ATLANTIC CITY invented the boardwalk, and while other resorts have been content to tamely copy it, Atlantic City has lengthened and strengthened, rebuilt and renewed, until the present "Boardwalk," erected in the spring and early summer of 1896, is forty feet wide, twelve feet high, and four miles long. It is constructed of steel, cost the city nearly \$130,000, and is the only structure of the kind in the world.

When one is tired or wants to study humanity, there is no place equal to the Boardwalk. As a study of some of the most unique phases of human character, a stroll along this crowded thoroughfare is worth a year of ordinary life. Its infinite variety preserves it from monotony, and never does it present the same aspect two days in succession.

The life, the light and the color that one sees on this promenade during the early hours of a summer evening are indescribable. It is an endless dress parade, a grand review in which everybody is one of the reviewers as well as one of the reviewed. The animation, the overflowing good-nature, the laughter and contagious hilarity of this restless throng are irresistible. The lights from the scores of bazaars, the buoyant merriment of countless children, the soft, melting colors of the summer dresses of the women, the grace and freshened loveliness of the



Hotel Traymore.



women themselves, the dizzy whirl of the merry-go-round, the toboggan, the switchback, the figure-eight or the round-about and the thousand and one little scraps of life and tone that line the thoroughfare blend in a picture which is warranted to banquet the eye and rest the mind of any man who has not utterly lost the capacity for being entertained, and all to the soothing accompaniment of the caressing airs and the thunderous monotone of the blue, unresting sea.

At the lower end of the city, at a point known as Seaview, there is a spacious new hotel, specially designed for excursionists—that is, persons who come down to spend a day at the seashore. This class aggregates many thousands. The house is



LIGHTHOUSE AND LIFE-SAVING STATION.

provided with a well-appointed restaurant, pleasant parlors, broad piazzas, a merry-go-round and a spacious ball-room. Starting from the vicinity of the Seaview Excursion House and following the Boardwalk in the direction of the Inlet, the pedestrian comes to the lighthouse, situated at the northeastern end of the island, near the entrance to Absecon Inlet.

From the balcony of the lighthouse a grand panorama of sea and land is presented. We behold there what the world looks like to a sea-gull; and a grand waste of waters it seems, indeed. Looking north and west, across the extended miles of salt meadows, with their winding thoroughfares and bays, one sees the lines of pretty buildings and the fertile farms of the mainland.

Stretching to the southwest is the beautiful city, with its grand hotels, its extensive boarding-houses, its hundreds of private cottages embowered in shrubbery and the long line of shade-trees skirting the sidewalks; while beyond, to the east and south, the ocean stretches into the distant horizon.

There is nothing which inspires the mind of man like the lighthouses, which, crowning the headlands along shore, flash their warnings one to another and far out to sea, telling the sailor not only of his approach to land but of his position at sea also. John Quincy Adams said he never saw these coast-lights in the evening without recalling to mind the light that Columbus saw flashing from shore the night he discovered the New World.

Many delightful, dreamy hours may be spent upon the strand during the day when the weather is pleasant. The long stretch of sandy beach and the roar of the surf may be uninteresting to some upon a gloomy day, but when the sun is shining all dreariness disappears, the ocean sparkles like a huge diamond, and groups of people wander along the strand or scoop out convenient hollows, in which they lie for hours, enjoying the warm sun-bath and inhaling ozone at every breath. Beves of girls dressed in dainty costumes are scattered about on the sand, and ripples of laughter come to one's ears from every side. Far out upon the horizon a faint trace of smoke may be seen ascending from a passing steamer, while above the horizon and sometimes just beyond the surf the white wings of swift-sailing yachts or other craft lend a charm and a motion to the scene. Nothing could add to the quiet beauty of this scene or heighten the pleasure of those for whom it is created.

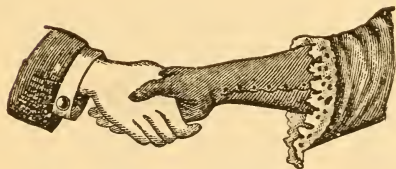
From morning until evening the beach is a perfect paradise for children. The youngsters take to digging in the sand and paddling in the water by natural instinct, having unlimited opportunities for both. Every day they throw up fortifications, build' mounds and excavate subterranean caverns, and every night the tide washes away all their labor and leaves a soft, smooth surface for another day's toil.

The pleasures of the surf bath bring multitudes to Atlantic City during the summer months, and bathing here attains a popularity unknown to more northern resorts, the near approach of the Gulf Stream to this point increasing the temperature of the water to a delightful degree, and taking from it the bitter chill from which so many would-be bathers shrink. At the fashionable hours of bathing, from eleven to one, the beach is crowded with thousands of merry bathers, whose shouts and laughter mingle with the roar of the surf, while the strand and Boardwalk are lined with interested spectators and promenaders. The scene at this time is as animated as the streets of a conti-

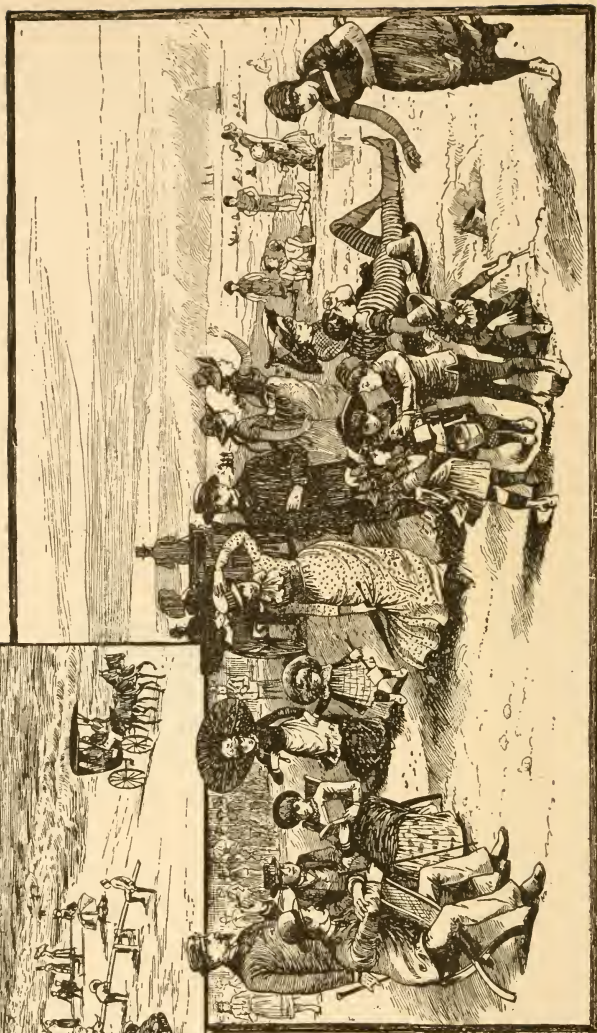
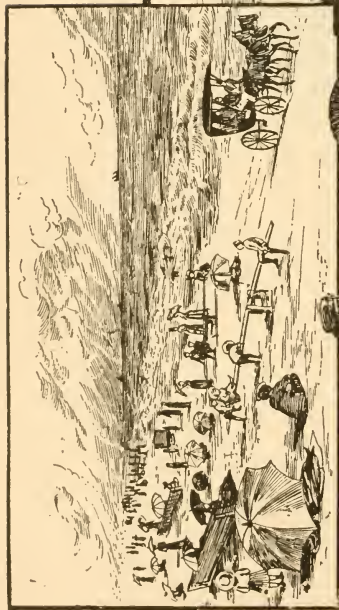


The Strand on a June Morning.

mental city on a *fête* day. At night when the electric lights are lit and the Boardwalk is thronged with merry promenaders, Atlantic City presents a picture of delightful existence, fairer than any vision of a midsummer night's dream.



THE AUTUMN BREAK-UP—THEY MAY
NEVER MEET AGAIN.

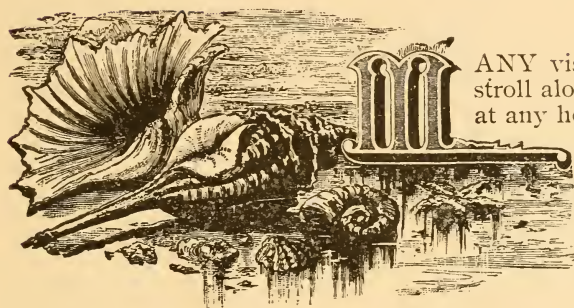


A JULY DAY ON THE STRAND.

Mysteries of the Sea.

The whole creation is a mystery.

—SIR THOMAS BROWNE.



MANY visitors enjoy a stroll along the strand at any hour of the day, and the walk will generally repay the collector of sea-shells and marine grasses. A variety of

shells are crumpled beneath the feet at almost every tread, and myriad specimens of marine grasses or sea algæ are revealed to the practiced eye. The latter, when cleaned and placed upon sheets of white paper or cardboard, are found to be of exceedingly delicate formation and color. They illustrate the beauty and perfection of Nature's handiwork.

Of the many who gather these shells and grasses, however, very few realize that the ocean is the abode of millions of varieties of strange, living organisms, from the microscopic monad to the unwieldy leviathan, the horrid octopus, or the great whale. Nor do they know that the bed of the sea is the counterpart of the dry land. In it are high mountains, long valleys and broad plateaus. Upon many of these submarine plateaus the water is but a few feet in depth, while in the deep subaqueous valleys a depth of eight miles has been fathomed. The bottom of the Atlantic Ocean is a succession of mountain ranges, verdant valleys and sublime precipices, and it is susceptible of proof that there are vast submarine prairies, constantly decked in gorgeous floral garniture, over which the great leviathan and the whale and the lesser fishes disport at will. In some parts of these submarine continents crops of golden sheen and fructi-

ferous vines grow in inconceivable luxuriance, and wave upon the surface of the sea for hundreds of square miles, looking not unlike one boundless prairie. Their diversity in size is as great as in form, some species being visible only through the microscope, some a few inches, and others a few feet in length, while a single plant of one species which floats in the South American seas measures more than one hundred feet, and another which floats in the Pacific Ocean reaches the length of fifteen hundred feet. They have in no case proper roots, but merely processes for their attachment to the surfaces on which they are fixed. The gulf weed floats in long pieces in the Atlantic Ocean and all the great seas. It is carried in such quantities by the current into the Gulf of Mexico that it covers the sea in tracts many miles in breadth, giving it the appearance of a vast meadow. Many fabulous stories were related of this gulf-weed by the mariners of the fifteenth century. Ships were said to have been stopped in their course, and the crews obliged to cut their way through with hatchets. The discoveries of Columbus put an end to these exaggerated reports.

In the sea, also, are great coral mountains, with perpendicular escarpments thousands of miles in length, in which are deep grottoes and caverns and lofty arches, with innumerable coral pinnacles and domes, more exquisite even than the ornately chiseled façade of a cathedral or palace.

Science shows that millions of tons of chloride of sodium, or common salt, is held in solution, and that the sea contains vast quantities of magnesia and lime. It is estimated that every year a layer of the entire sea, fourteen feet thick, is taken up into the clouds by evaporation. This vapor is fresh, and if all the water could be removed in the same way and none of it returned, it is calculated that there would be left a layer of pure salt two hundred and thirty feet thick on the bed of the Atlantic.

At a depth of about three thousand five hundred feet the temperature of the sea is uniform, varying but a trifle from the poles to the equator. The colder water is below. It is a common impression that waves travel, but this is an error; the water does not move forward, though it seems to do so. It stays in the same place, but the rising and falling moves on. We measure waves by their height and by the distance from crest to crest. In deep water this latter distance is about fifteen times the height of the wave. In shallow water the proportion is less, and this makes a choppy sea.

The pressure of the water increases, of course, as we go down. At the depth of a mile this pressure is reckoned at more than a ton to the square inch—that is, more than a hundred and thirty-three times the pressure of the atmosphere.

To get correct sounding in deep water is difficult. A shot



Boardwalk above Pennsylvania Avenue.

weighing thirty pounds carries down the line. Through this sinker a hole is bored, and through the whole is passed a rod of iron which moves easily back and forth. In the end of the bar a cup is dug out, and the inside is coated with lard. The bar is made fast to the line and a sling holds the shot on. When the bar, which extends below the shot, touches the bottom, the sling unhooks and the shot slides off. The cup in the end of the bar holds some of the sand, or whatever may be on the bottom, and a cover shuts over the cup to keep the water from washing the sand out. In this way we learn the character of the deep-sea bottom.

The depth of the sea presents some interesting considerations. If the Atlantic were lowered six thousand five hundred and sixty-four feet, it would be reduced to half its present width. If it were lowered a little more than three miles, there would be dry land all the way between Newfoundland and Ireland. If the Mediterranean were lowered six hundred and sixty feet, Africa would be joined to Italy, and three separate seas would remain.

The sea is divided into three liquid strata, or layers of water, of different densities and properties. In the lowest strata, or deepest part of the sea, we find the home of the crustacea—such as crabs, lobsters and other like species; at a depth of five or six hundred feet we enter the domain of the invertebrate and vertebrate fishes and the various mollusks; in the third and superficial stratum we find minute animalculæ, mostly observable by the microscope.

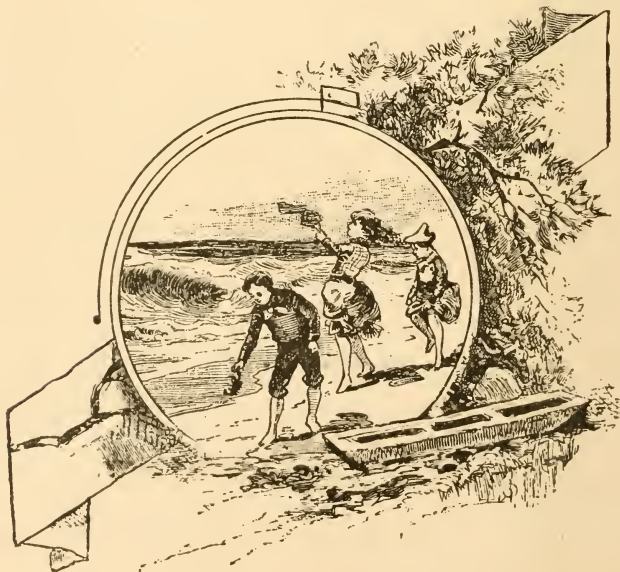
The innumerable currents and tides, and the continual agitation from winds that blow upon its surface, and the unceasing evaporation and uninterrupted contribution of rain from the clouds—all these chemical and physical phenomena, with a thousand others, render the sea a fit and beautiful realm for its inhabitants.

The color of the sea is not only a form of beauty, conveying pleasure to the mind, but it is for an all-wise purpose. It is an indisputable fact that the color of the water of the sea is imparted to the fish which inhabit the particular locality, just as the plumage of birds corresponds to the foliage of the forests they inhabit. Why is this? The similitude in color is a protection to them. Their presence is not as readily betrayed to their enemies as if they were of different color. Deep-swimming fishes are invariably of bluish tint; for example, the well-known blue-fish. The parrot-fish is of a scarlet color as vivid as that of the birds in the forests of the neighboring lands. The mullet is brilliant brown and gold, and the cod is invariably clad in Quaker gray.

Not only does the sea furnish a vast home to the myriads of

animals that live in its waters, but it is the home of many of the feathered creatures, especially of that mysterious little bird known as "Mother Carey's Chicken." This bird is reared and makes its home upon the sea. It flits about incessantly by day, and at night it roosts upon the raging billows, tucking its head under its wing and going to sleep amid the roar of the tempest and the fury of the blast. The great billow is its cradle and the seething foam its sheet.

The sea is the arena of the sublimest phosphorescent and pyrotechnic phenomena exhibited by nature. This phosphorescence is caused by countless millions of sea animalculæ, one-twelve-thousandth of an inch in length. It is not uncommon in tropical seas to see the phosphorescent current rushing past a vessel in a band of light so luminous that one can easily read the time of night upon the face of a watch, and the billows, as they are dashed aside by the bow of the ship, look like broad sheets of flame. Especially is the great Gulf Stream the theatre of sublime electrical phenomena. For a continuous, inexhaustible supply of fire-works and pyrotechnic beauties it is without a rival. It gives an exhibition upon the slightest occasion, and no ship ever crosses that wonderful, tepid river of the sea without being flooded with sheets of vivid lightning and shaken by a terrific bombardment from the cloud batteries.





The Chalfonte, toward the Sea—The U. S. Lighthouse.

Stories of Shipwreck.

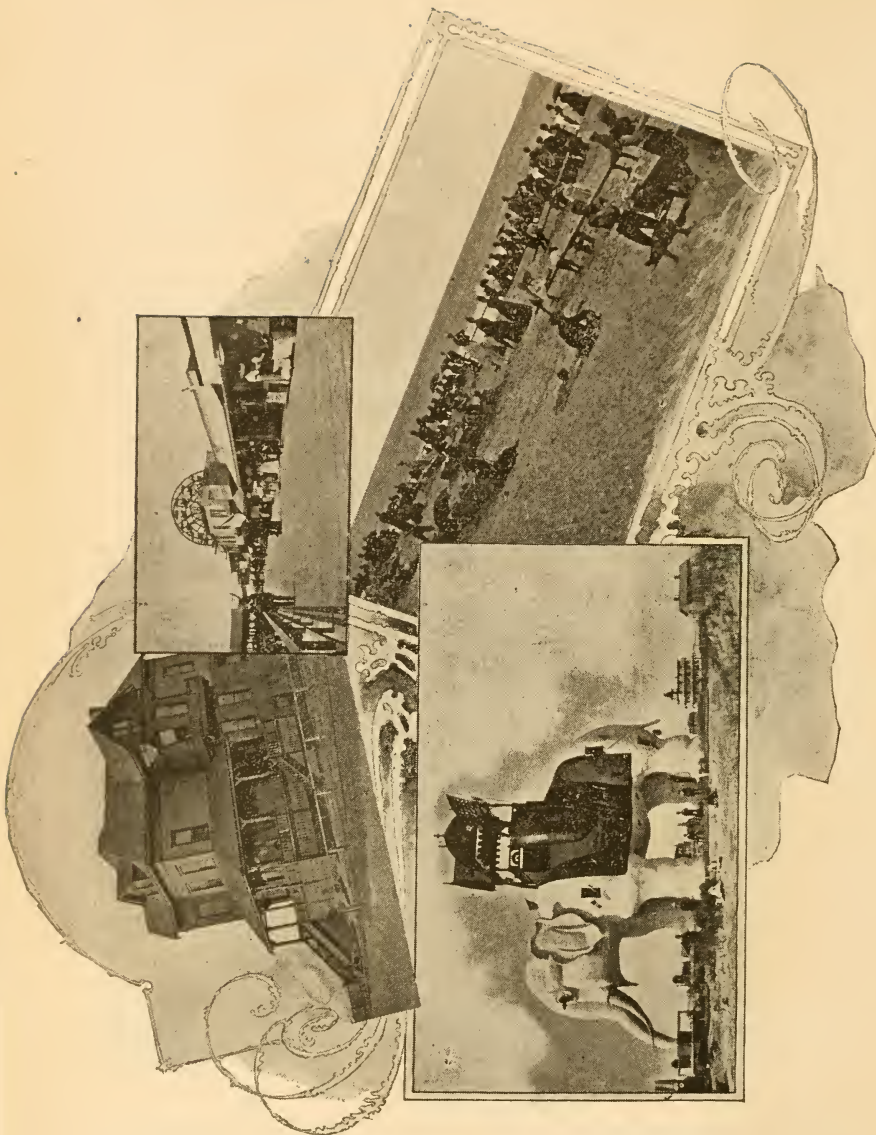
But hark ! what shriek of death comes in the gale,
And in the distant ray what glimmering sail ?
Ah ! wretched mariners, no more shall day
Unclose his cheering eye to light you on your way !

—MRS. RADCLIFFE.

THERE is not a mile of this beach that has not been the scene of a shipwreck at one time or another. Some places have witnessed many terrible marine tragedies, and the beach has been thickly strewn with the bodies of those who have made sad landing thereon. There are ill-fated crafts whose hulls even now lie half buried in the sands,



rotting under the sky. One of these, that of the schooner "Anson Stinson," which came ashore in 1880, could be seen on the beach a few years ago, just below Mississippi Avenue.



The White Elephant—Beach and Boardwalk.



Arlington Hotel.

Just prior to the Revolution the ship "Ellis," from Liverpool, came ashore upon the shoals, which at that time extended more than three miles from shore. She was loaded with tea, and had on board a British official who had been commissioned to enforce the Stamp Act. It should suffice every patriotic inquirer to know that the representative of Great Britain's tyranny was smothered beneath the billows of Absecon Beach, and thrown upon the shore, as with indignation and disgust, a limp and lifeless form. In the interim between September, 1847, and January, 1856, sixty-four vessels came ashore on this beach—five in one night. The loss of life was appalling.

In 1830, a nameless craft, supposed to be piratical, was wrecked upon this beach. The crew was taken off just before she went to pieces. Soon after they were landed, the captain, whose mind had been shattered by the disaster, handed his gold watch to the mate, and then deliberately walked into the surf and was drowned. The crew and wreckers joined hands and tried to rescue him, but in vain. His comrades said he had a large sum of specie on his person, and expressed much regret at its loss, but no sorrow for the loss of their whilom leader. They were villainous-looking men and confirmed the suspicions of their nefarious calling by mysteriously decamping in the night.

In the winter of the same year the ship "George Cannon," from Liverpool, with a cargo of dry-goods and hardware, came ashore. The boxes of dry-goods were thrown overboard and soon lined the strand. The off-shore people scented the prey and came in crowds, eager for the spoils. Then began the most exciting game of hide-and-seek ever known on the seaboard. Cupidity and rapacity crushed out all sense of honor. Neighbor robbed neighbor. Holes were made in the hills and the boxes buried, but while the party who had hidden was gone to seek another, somebody would dig it out and convey it to another place of concealment. The night was bitter cold, and two men who started for a house at Cedar Grove perished on the hills near by.

In 1830 the "Genghis Khan" was totally destroyed off this beach. The majority of the passengers were saved, including a little girl nineyears of age, who was restored to her parents, far out in the wilds of the West. Captain Burk, the commander of the vessel, committed suicide.

The schooner "General Scott" was wrecked in 1840. The captain was the only person saved. He floated ashore on a feather bed.

In 1846 a small schooner, commanded by Captain Lowe, ran ashore. As the wreck boat approached the scene of disaster the cries for help grew more and more distressing. In the midst of

the excitement in transferring the crew to land the skipper's wife fell into the waves and was drowned.

FATE OF THE POWHATAN AND THE MANHATTAN.

On April 16th, 1854, the bark "Powhatan" was wrecked. Many of the bodies were washed ashore in this vicinity, and were buried on Brigantine, Rum Point and in the graveyards of the county. Captain Amasa Bowen, afterward of the Atlantic City Life Saving Station, helped to inter fifty-four bodies in the cemetery at Smithville. For weeks after the occurrence bodies were seen floating around the waters of the inlets, bays and thoroughfares in such decomposed condition that it became necessary to bury them almost on the spot where they were found. The story, as told by one conversant with the facts, is herewith given :

The fierce northeaster that began on April 14th, 1854, raged for several days with unparalleled fury, strewing the entire coast with fragments of shipping. The "Powhatan" was a packet ship, heavily ballasted with iron. She had left Havre on the first of March, with three hundred German emigrants and officers. Efforts were made to sail before the wind, but, becoming ungovernable, her sails were removed, and the vessel for hours struggled amid the waves with bare poles. What may have been experienced by those on board during this time will never be known, as no one lived to tell the story. On Saturday evening, at five o'clock, April 15th, she was driven with great force on the shoals at Long Beach, twenty-five miles above Atlantic City. The passengers were seen clinging to the leeward bulwark, with the sea constantly washing over them. Assistance was impossible, as any boat sent to their rescue would have been swamped, while the cries of the sufferers were heartrending. Tossing on the surf, the vessel lay throughout Saturday night and all day Sunday—twenty-four hours. On Sunday afternoon the vessel broke in two, the masts fell, and at five o'clock a huge wave covered the entire wreck. Wrecking Master Jennings had received a message through the trumpet from Captain Meyers, asking him "to save those washed ashore." On Tuesday forty bodies came ashore at Absecon and Brigantine beach, and on Wednesday, April 19th, twenty-eight persons were buried in the Baptist Church burying-ground in the little village of Manna-hawkin.

About forty five bodies of the "Powhatan" came ashore along our Atlantic City beach, most of them at the foot of North Carolina Avenue. These bodies were conveyed by boat to Absecon and buried there. A child was clinging to the neck of a man when the body came ashore.



The St. Charles and St. Charles Place.

On the same Sunday evening the schooner "Manhattan," Captain Fields, of Bangor, Maine, came ashore in the gale, a half-mile below the wreck of the "Powhatan." She came within fifty yards of the shore. Paralyzed by fear, the crew shut themselves up in the cabin, but the gale made quick work of the schooner. In an hour she went to pieces, and all on board—nine persons, including the captain—were lost, except one. Thrown into the sea, five clung to a spar, and of these one, George Griffiths, succeeded in reaching the shore in an insensible condition.

WRECKS OF THE ROCKAWAY, MORGAN AND GEESTEMUNDE.

The "Santiago de Cuba" came ashore on this beach during a heavy fog in the fall of 1867. She was a side-wheel steamer, bound for New York from the Pacific coast, part of her cargo consisting of crude rubber. She was heavily freighted with passengers, some 317, of all nationalities and colors, with many women and children among them.

The inhabitants immediately went to their rescue, manning five life-boats. One was the Government boat from the life-saving station, situated at that time where South Atlantic now is. No crew was kept there. Citizens broke in, and brought the majority of the passengers ashore.

While the crew were making gallant efforts to aid with the life-rafts, one was overturned, and three were drowned. One of the life boats was also overturned, causing a total loss of seven persons—four women, two sailors and a ten-year-old girl, one of the women being the child's mother.

The child's body was washed ashore some days afterward. The corpse was kept until a zinc coffin could be procured and communication made with her relatives, who lived at Delphi, Illinois. When the grandfather of the child, an old man about seventy-five years of age, heard of the fate of his daughter and granddaughter, he became hopelessly insane and died six weeks after the news reached him. A Welshman, rescued from the same ship, returned to his own country, and an Irish girl who had accumulated a small fortune in California was among the unfortunate seven. One other female who was consigned to a watery grave was a Southern lady, who had been married only a few weeks. About three months later a woman from Michigan, whose husband had been missing for some time, appeared at Atlantic City and made inquiry concerning the sailors that had been lost. The body of one had been washed ashore and the description was given her. She concluded that the description answered completely to her long-lost husband, and collected from the vessel-owners his back pay.

The "Rockaway," a newly launched excursion steamer, was wrecked near Pennsylvania Avenue, on March 25th, 1877. The boat had left Norfolk for New York on the previous Saturday in tow of the Old Dominion steamship "Wyanoke." She was built at Atlantic City, near Norfolk, Virginia, and was designed for the excursion trade between New York and Rockaway Beach. The hawser parted during a heavy sea, after nightfall, and the new craft went to pieces. No lives were lost. The Rockaway was capable of accommodating four thousand passengers, and was one of the finest boats of the kind ever built.

On January 9th, 1884, the handsome three-masted schooner, "Robert Morgan," from New Haven, came ashore at the foot of New York Avenue. She was left stranded high and dry at low water and people walked and rode around her. Children played in the sand between the "Morgan" and the ebbing tide. She remained imbedded in the sand for more than five months and was visited by thousands of people who came to Atlantic City. An admission fee of ten cents was charged, and photographs of the wreck found a ready sale at twenty-five cents each. When finally floated, on the 11th of June, she was comparatively uninjured.

The German bark, "Geestemunde," came ashore during a high wind opposite Seaview, on the evening of September 12th, 1889. She was bound from Stettin, North Germany, for Philadelphia, laden with cement and empty coal-oil barrels, and was fifty-five days out. The crew of eighteen men were taken off by John Trenwith, of Seaview, and the crew of the life-saving station, but the cargo was a total loss. The vessel went to pieces two weeks later. Before going to pieces she was an object of much interest on the beach.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAVES.

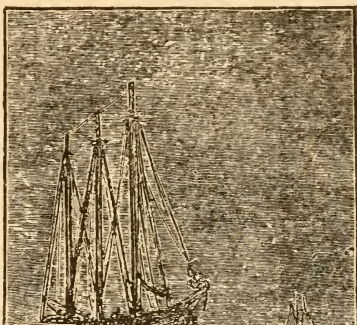
A storm or nearly a month's uninterrupted fury ; that piled the coast of New Jersey with wrecks and washed hundreds of bodies of seamen ashore ; that made Cape May an island ; that raged along the whole coast, from Labrador to Mexico—such was the great storm of December, 1826, and January, 1827. On the morning of December 12th, the wind began to blow from the northeast, and by night had increased to a hurricane. On New Year's day, within three miles of Lewes, on Delaware Bay, there were two hundred vessels ashore, two hundred and twelve bodies were collected and buried, and two million dollars' worth of property was destroyed. On Sunday, January 7th, a fisherman named Hughes, gathering wreckage on the coast below this beach, saw, some distance from the shore, what seemed to be a box fastened between two barrels. After much trouble he



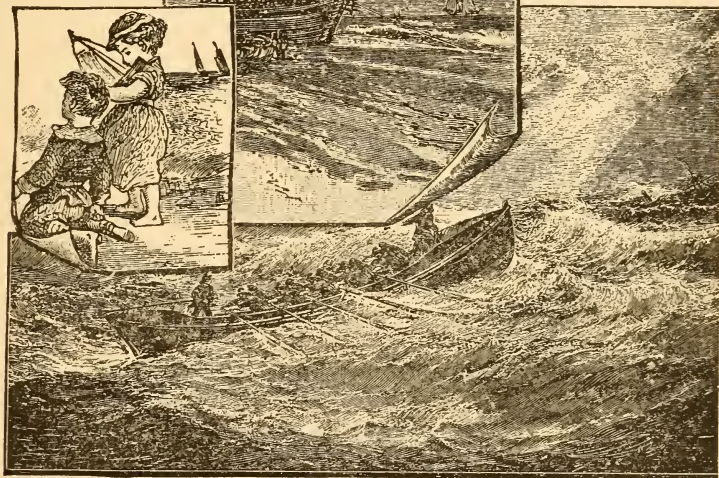
Bathing Scene in August.

secured the prize, which proved to be a cradle covered with canvas and lashed between two casks. He removed the covering and there lay a child, apparently dead. He carried both cradle and babe home, where his wife revived the hapless little derelict and by night it was apparently none the worse for its terrible struggle for life. In the cradle was a writing telling the story.

Captain Fane board a "Bos- no hope of es- save their on- by com mit- dence and the In the course the child was tives in Bos- Fane, as the grew to be a accomplished



and wife, on ton brig, having cape, sought to ly child, a girl, ting it to Provi- mency of the sea. of a few months taken by rela- ton. Emeline child was named, beautiful and ac- woman, and went



to England on a visit to relatives, where she was wooed and won by a nephew of Warren Hastings, the famous Governor General of India. Her husband died three years after the marriage, and she married an Australian millionaire named Shelbin. They embarked on the "Wanderer," a British clipper ship, bound for Sydney, Australia, and no tidings were ever had of the vessel thereafter. The sea again claimed the child of the wreck.

This great storm of 1826 had a humorous as well as a pa-



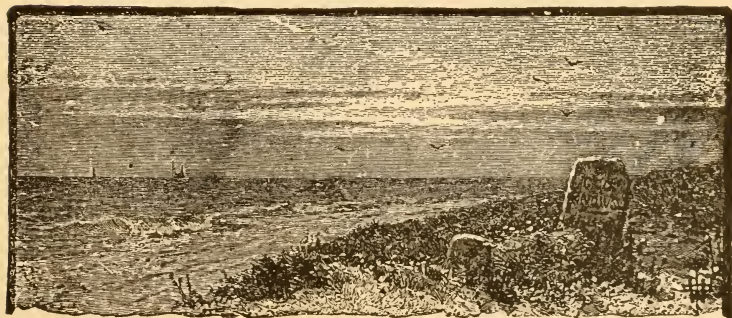
thetic side. The saving of wreckage turned out to be a "turkey and buzzard" deal, in which the ship owner got the buzzard. When one captain got his salvage statement, giving him a credit for only one hundred and twenty-four dollars, he murmured, "Why, that is flat piracy," and so the evil repute of the enterprising wrecker originated. One man near Egg Harbor Inlet secured and sold one hundred and eighty casks of French brandy, but he fell into the hands of the custom-house officers and was sent to jail for smuggling.

Numerous other wrecks might be mentioned out of the three hundred of which there is a record. Before the establishment of life-saving stations on the coast and the building of the light-house, in 1857, there was scarcely a night during severe weather that a vessel did not come ashore. But since the establishment of these humane institutions shipwrecks and drownings are of rare occurrence. As nearly as can be ascertained, at least six hundred vessels have been stranded or wrecked and five hundred people have been drowned on account of shipwreck within the past seventy years upon this beach or within sight of it.

Then drifted ashore, in a night-gown dressed,
A waif of a girl with her sanded hair,
And hands like a prayer on her bosom pressed,
And a smile on her lips that was not despair;
No stitch on her garment ever to tell
Who bore her, who lost her, who loved her well.

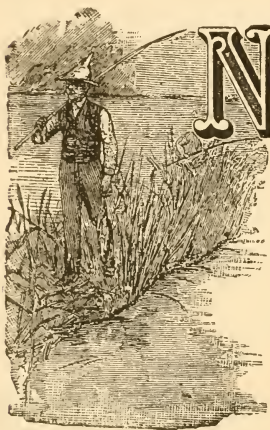
* * * * *

"What name?" asked the preacher. "God knows," they said,
Nor waited nor wept as they made her bed,
But sculptured "God knows" on the slate at her head.



Gunning and Fishing.

We may say of fishing, as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but He never did," and so, if I may be the judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet and innocent recreation than fishing.—ISAAC WALTON.



NOWHERE else along the coast are there greater facilities for sport with the rod and the gun than in the vicinity of Atlantic City. The bays and thoroughfares are a vast water preserve, with Nature for their keeper. From Grassy Bay and Little Egg Harbor on the north to Great Egg Harbor and Lake's Bay on the south, from the wreck of the "Cassandra" to the wreck of the "Diverty," fish of large size and fowl of many kind are found in abundance. The thoroughfares, sounds and bays teem with millions of the funny tribe

at certain seasons of the year, while the woods on the mainland, or "off-shore," if we may use the local vernacular, are splendid feeding grounds for quail in the fall months. The meadows also abound with duck, geese, plover, snipe, marlin, curlew and marsh-hens. Nowhere can the hunter or angler go amiss. It is generally safe to carry the gun or the line, for the fruits thereof will amply repay the drudgery. The waters of the sea and bays and the outlying marshes and woodland contain enough to keep the fisherman and hunter in keen quest after their game.

A favorite feeding ground for the robin-breast, or robin-snipe, is the sod beach on Brigantine. An old hunter says that for fifteen years he shot them on this spot from behind a blind near Smith's hotel before daybreak, catching a bead on their



Yachting Scene at the Inlet.

nimble bodies only when the white comb of a breaker flashed in the background.

Curlews, both of the long bill and crooked bill varieties, are in good flight in the spring and fall of the year. The latter are called on the shore horse-foot curlews, from a habit they have of eating the eggs of the king or horse-shoe crab.

Every variety of beach bird can be bagged in the spring, if the sportsman is speedily on the ground, and a few straggling birds may be killed as late as the 15th of June. The gunning



WILD DUCK IN GRASSY BAY.

is equally good in the fall, when the birds make their annual flight southward. September is generally a good month to test the sportsman's mettle and skill, and, with perseverance, he is sure to return laden with small game. Nor will he need any soothing syrup to woo his natural rest; his peregrinations will bring him both appetite, fatigue and stamina. Woodcock may be killed in July, October and November, plover after August 1st, and marsh-hens after August 25th. For extra sport in wing shot in the spring and fall the sportsman must visit Grassy Bay, which is convenient of access by yachts from the Inlet,

where wild duck, brant and geese are found in superior numbers. At low water this bay falls dry, and for an area of many square miles is a feeding ground for every kind of fowl that is common to salt water. Here is found the blue-bill, the black duck, the long-neck, the red-head, the dipper, the cub-head, the widgeon, the granny and the shelldrake. Marlin, willet, plover, robin-snipe, graybacks, calico-backs, black breast and all other snipe are also to be found upon the bars of this bay.

Besides Grassy Bay, there is good gunning in Atlantic County in and around Little Bay, Reed's Bay, Absecon Bay, Eagle Bay, Duck Thoroughfare, Newfound Water, Dole's Island, Mankiller Bay, Gull Island Cove, Oyster Thoroughfare Islands, Shelter Islands, Jonas' Island, Pook Island and Lake's Bay.

There is usually very good quail and rabbit shooting in the woods and fields on the mainland. This is

In the brilliant autumn-time, the most brilliant of all,
When the gorgeous woods are gleaming, ere the leaves begin to fall;
When the maple boughs are crimson, and the hickory shines like gold,
When the noons are sultry hot, and the nights are frosty cold.

When the country has no green, but the sword-grass on the rill,
And the willows in the valley, and the pine upon the hill;
When the pippin leaves the bough, and the sumac's fruit is red,
And the quail is piping loud, from the buckwheat where he fed.

When the sky is blue as steel, and the river clear as glass,
When the mist is on the ocean, and the network on the grass;
When the harvests are all housed, and the farmer's work is done,
And the woodland is resounding with the spaniel and the gun.

The following information will be of permanent value to those who may wish to go in quest of any of the varieties of fish or fowl which are found here at certain seasons of the year :

FISH.

BLUE-FISH.—Appear about the middle of May; leave in October.

SHEEPSHEAD.—Appear about the 10th of June; leave in October,

WEAK-FISH.—Appear in May; leave in October.

STRIPED BASS.—Found in the rivers on the coast the entire winter; more plentiful in summer.

WHITE PERCH.—Come early and remain late; chiefly found in brackish waters and in rivers.

BLACK FISH.—Bite from 1st of June, and cease 1st of October.



The Chalfonte from the Beach.

SEA BASS.—Taken first of June until October.

KING FISH.—Come in July and remain until October.

FLOUNDERS (SUMMER).—Oblong in shape; come in June; stay until October.

FLOUNDERS (WINTER).—Flounder proper; come in October; leave in May.

PORGIES.—Abundant along the coast after July.

SPOT, OR GOODY.—Summer fish.

CODFISH.—Taken late in autumn and in winter.

FOWL.

WILD GEESE AND BRANT.—Arrive about the 1st of October and remain until the last of March.

BLACK DUCKS.—Arrive late in September and remain until the 1st of April. They are sometimes seen here in summer.

BROAD BILLS.—Arrive about the 15th of October.

CUB HEADS, DIPPERS AND RED HEADS.—Habits similar to broad bills. Arrive in October and remain until April 1st.

GRAY DUCKS AND TEAL.—Arrive September 1st, leave in November; come again for a short time in spring on their northern migration.

ENGLISH SNIPE.—Make their appearance about the 1st of April, remain but a short time, go north, and return in October on their way south.

WILSON SNIPE, ROBIN SNIPE, CURLEWS AND YELLOW LEGS.—Come about the 1st of May, make short stay, return in July, and remain till October.

WILLETT.—Willetts remain and breed in salt marshes.

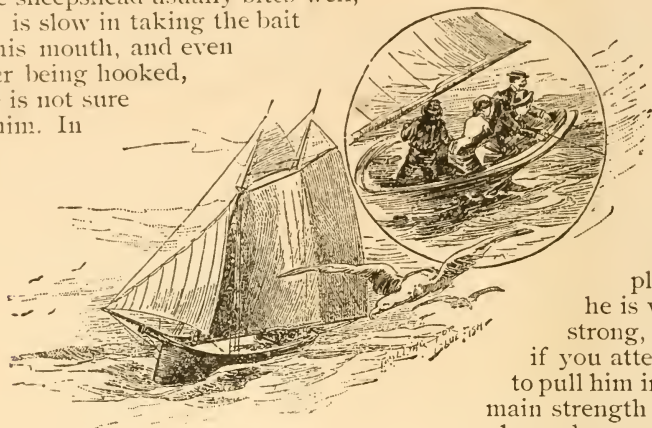
PLOVER.—The several varieties arrive in May, remaining during the summer.

TELL-TALES.—Arrive in May and pass northward; return in autumn for a short stay.

But remember that there are in New Jersey certain enactments which must be respected. They are known as "Game Laws." They prohibit persons who are gunning for geese, brant or ducks from placing their decoys further off from the edge of the marsh, island, bar, bank, blind or ice than three rods' distance. All persons are prohibited from pursuing any fowl after night with a light. This class of sportsmen are called "pot hunters," and are held in disrepute by legitimate sportsmen.

The fish most taken hereabouts are the weak-fish, king-fish, flounder, sheepshead, sea bass, black-fish and the Cape May goodies. The weak-fish are the most sought after, and are caught nearly everywhere; being gamy, they afford sport to the

professional angler as well as the novice. The bass are more easily caught, and, having a large mouth, they frequently swallow the bait, hook and all, and are caught with less skill than any other fish. The king-fish, when hooked, is a gamy fellow, but is apt to take off the bait and leave the angler's hook bare. The sheepshead usually bites well, but is slow in taking the bait in his mouth, and even after being hooked, one is not sure of him. In the



TROLLING FOR BLUE-FISH.

first place, he is very strong, and if you attempt to pull him in by main strength and awkwardness, the chances are that he will break your line. The cus-

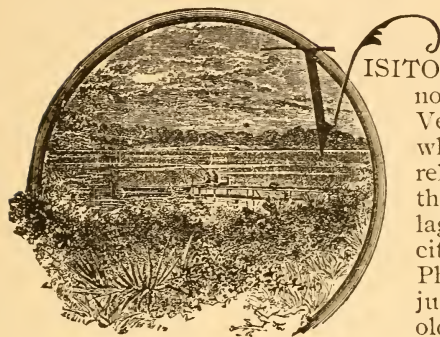
tom among experienced fishermen is to drown him out—that is, let him have his own way until exhausted, and then haul him in. The flounder is a nice fish to catch, and bites voraciously. For outside fishing, a trip to either of the sunken wrecks will give the angler fine sport in bass, weak-fish, and sheepshead fishing.

These twin sports of fin and feather are not only delightful in themselves, but they serve the better purpose of aiding largely in restoring health and strength. The conditions are perfect for this way of roughing it; and the invalid, if strong enough to bear the slight fatigue, will speedily find relief, if not a cure, for the ailments to which his flesh is heir. Good digestion, active nutrition and sound sleep restore the nervous system, and these are largely obtained by a moderate indulgence in those exhilarating sports, gunning and fishing. Days and weeks may be spent in cruising about through the bays and thoroughfares, with never a flagging or failing of interest, or lack of occupation which is at the same time enjoyment. And while the bronze deepens on the cheek, and the pulse bounds more vigorously, and the step grows more elastic, there is no thought of yearning for other scenes, but rather of frequent regret that the vacation must soon end.



Bathing Scene in July.

Longport, Ventnor and Chelsea.



VISITORS to Atlantic City should not fail to see Longport, Ventnor and Chelsea, which bear much the same relation to Atlantic City that the numerous suburban villages bear to the two great cities of New York and Philadelphia. They are adjuncts and not rivals of the older and larger place.

Longport is a collection of attractive homes below Atlantic City, and occupies the western end of the island, bordering on Great Egg Harbor Inlet. Its water advantages are unique. The ocean, the inlet and the Thoroughfare surge restlessly or wave pleasantly on three sides of it. The island narrows and is scarcely more than one square in width in the improved portion of Longport, rendering both bathing and fishing convenient. The ocean beach is broad, smooth and level, making a fine promenade ground when the tide is out and safe bathing when the tide is in. Fish are abundant in the Thoroughfare, and are caught steadily from the pier and breakwaters, which accommodate and protect the shore at different angles.

M. S. McCullough purchased the site of Longport, some two hundred and fifty acres, of James Long in 1882, and named the town, which he immediately laid out, in honor of the former owner. Improvements have gone on steadily. Broad streets have been made and graveled, a boardwalk has been built along the beach, railroad and telephonic communication made with Atlantic City, and a post-office established. The wharfage is good, little steamers meeting trains and making regular trips to Ocean City and Somers' Point, thus affording a through route to those places from Philadelphia. Sail-boats accommodate those who desire such recreation.

The buildings of Longport are all first-class. Temperance

and sanitary restrictions in the deeds possess attractions for those who summer there. The bearing of the place is literary rather than fashionable.

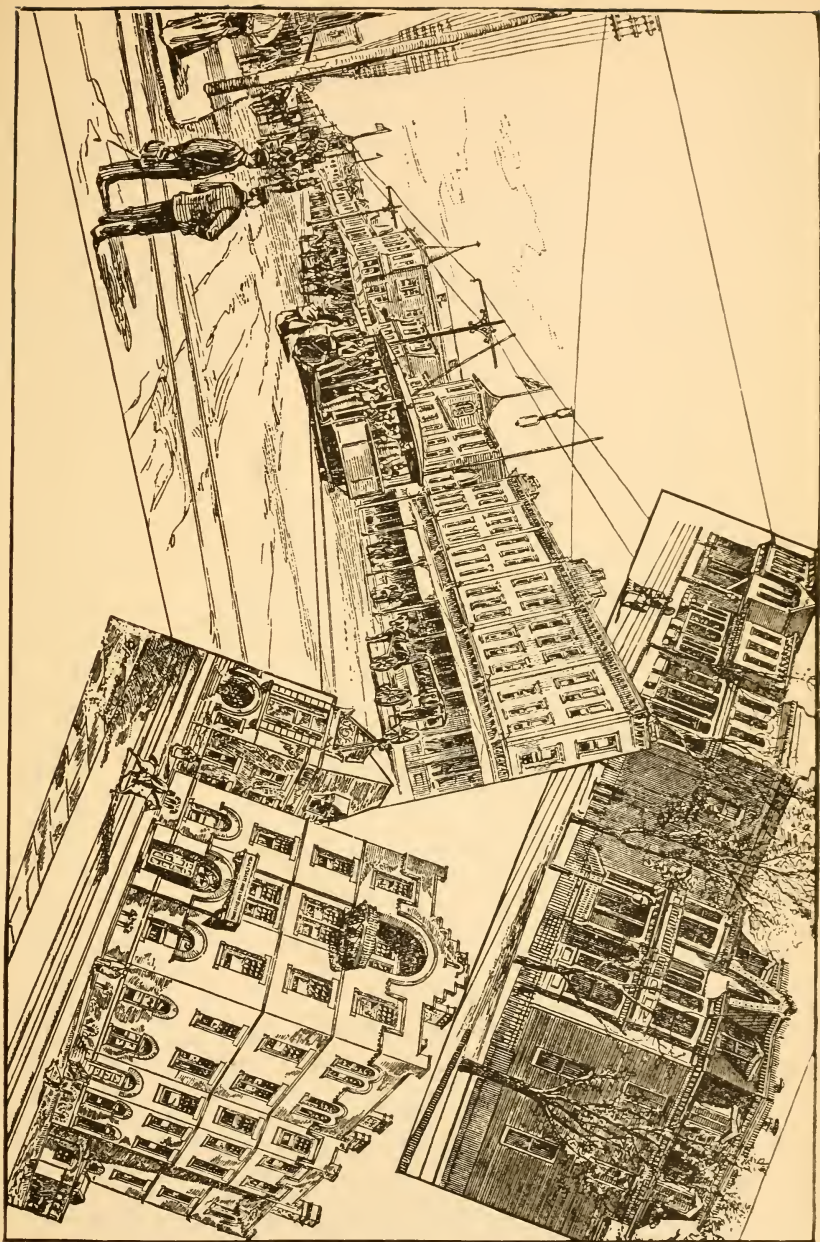
One hotel accommodates many guests and is supplied with all modern conveniences, including hot sea-water baths. The cottages are diverse in architectural design. The Bay-View Club-House is a substantial structure and is the headquarters of the Bay-View Club, which is composed of Philadelphia gentlemen.

A few squares below the lower limit of Atlantic City is a select suburb, called Chelsea. It is laid out on a comprehensive scale with wide streets and large lots, those fronting on Pacific Avenue being sixty feet wide and the corner ones sixty five feet. Restrictions embodied in the deeds require all houses to be set back a good distance from the street, and prevent them also from being crowded closely together. Only one building for dwelling-house purposes is permitted on each lot. No liquor saloon or other undesirable places are allowed in the place, and stringent regulations govern the drainage arrangements. The Camden & Atlantic Railroad has a station at Chelsea, and both the electric cars and omnibuses convey passengers to and from the city.

Ventnor is still another near-by resort. It is two miles below Atlantic City, and is accessible by the motor cars to Longport. The various amusements and diversions of Atlantic City are easily accessible by train, drive or beach, while freedom from noise and perfect rest are assured by its suburban location. A large and thoroughly appointed hotel is open for guests.



SCENES ON ATLANTIC AVENUE—REAL ESTATE AND LAW BUILDING.



Mortuary Statistics.

BESIDES the testimony of those who have been to Atlantic City and found healing in its atmosphere, another evidence of the salubrity of its climate is its low death-rate. The statistics given in the table below are taken from the official records of the various State Boards of Health, the National Board of Health having published nothing on the subject of vital statistics since 1885, on account of the lack of appropriations by Congress :

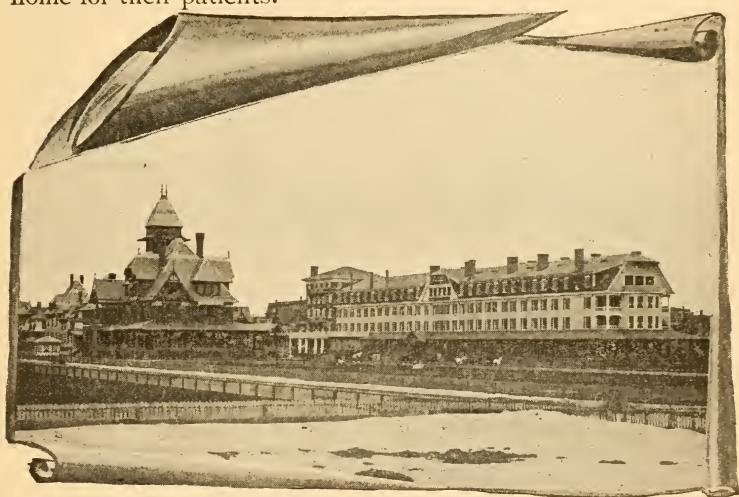
	Rate per 1,000.		Rate per 1,000.
Bristol, Conn.....	31.04	Philadelphia.....	21.20
Charleston, S. C.....	29.16	Norfolk, Va.....	21.19
Boston, Mass.....	28.57	Cleveland, Ohio.....	21.18
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	28.31	Youngstown, Ohio.....	20.99
Newark, N. J.....	28.12	Worcester, Mass.....	20.05
Stamford, Conn.....	28.06	Raleigh, N. C.....	20.00
Vallejo, Cal.....	26.18	Evansville, Ind.....	19.52
Richmond, Va.....	25.44	Norwalk, Conn.....	19.50
New York.....	25.31	San Francisco.....	19.48
Cambridge, Mass.....	25.12	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	19.09
Plattsburg, N. Y.....	25.00	Hartford, Conn.....	18.63
Milwaukee, Wis.....	24.52	Jacksonville, Ill.....	18.26
Washington, D. C.....	24.45	Buffalo, N. Y.....	17.33
Wilmington, Del.....	23.47	New Haven, Conn.....	16.50
Rochester, N. Y.....	23.39	Clarksville, Tenn.....	15.50
Nashville, Tenn.....	23.11	Keokuk, Iowa.....	15.10
Cahill, Ala.....	23.05	Fostoria, Ohio.....	14.75
Savannah, Ga.....	22.54	Santa Cruz, Cal.....	13.29
Asheville, N. C.....	22.44	Concord, N. H.....	13.20
Chicago, Ill.....	22.17	Amsterdam, N. Y.....	12.85
St. Louis, Mo.....	22.12	Waltham, Mass.....	12.60
Providence, R. I.....	22.07	Los Angeles, Cal.....	12.60
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	21.59	Atlantic City.....	12.50
Baltimore, Md.....	21.53	Ashtabula, Ohio.....	12.00

Atlantic City being a popular resort for invalids, especially those suffering from chronic diseases, the actual number of deaths within its limits is necessarily large. This is especially the case in summer, when large numbers of infants suffering from diseases incident to childhood at that season of the year are brought here, some of them in a dying condition when they



Residence of A. M. Jordan—Snellenberg Cottage, States Avenue—Academy of
the Sacred Heart.

arrive. In places like Atlantic City there are various institutions for the sick, where the death-rate is also large. Moreover, many of our permanent residents are what physicians call "impaired lives"—persons with chest, rheumatic, nervous or other troubles, who live here throughout the year on account of the relief which the climate affords. These are counted among the permanent residents in making up the death-rate, though they rightly belong to the non-residents. Sufficient is shown by the above table, however, to satisfy any one that Atlantic City has a death-rate much lower than that of most any other city in the country. The well-ascertained healthfulness of this city has made it as much an invalid's as it is a tourist's resort. There is no limit to its popularity with the medical profession, who are almost unanimous in pronouncing it the best winter and summer home for their patients.



On the health question, the official mortuary table is the one place to go. Here we find that the death-rate among the resident population of Atlantic City is only 12.5. There are but two places in the United States in which the visits of the Destroyer show any approximation to such rarity. One is the rural town of Ashtabula, Ohio, which reports 12.0, and the other the boasted climate of Los Angeles, which reports 12.6, one-tenth of one per cent. higher than the death-rate of Atlantic. Well may the inhabitants say, like the man who had lived to the age of 130 in Tasmania, "I am going over to Victoria to die. No one ever dies in Tasmania."

Around and About.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN AND NEAR ATLANTIC CITY AND OTHER
INFORMATION FOR VISITORS.



O Atlantic City belongs the credit of having introduced what is now a feature

of a dozen seaside resorts—the boardwalk. This was first built in 1870, five thousand dollars being raised for that purpose by the sale of city scrip. guarded in an many of the



The venture was re- unfavorable light by conservative citizens, some of whom were large owners of real estate, but the younger men carried the project through on money privately borrowed until the issue of the city's obligations could be legalized. The boardwalk was destroyed by severe storms in the winter of 1883-4, but was rebuilt in a more substantial manner in the spring of 1884, at a cost of less than ten thousand dollars. Five years later (September 10, 1889), another storm made almost a complete wreck of the walk, but before another summer it was rebuilt wider, higher and stronger than ever, with an unobstructed view on the seaward side. The completion of this walk was celebrated with a grand torchlight and fireworks procession of citizens, secret societies, militia and firemen, on the night of May 10, 1890, just eight months, to the day, after its destruction. The total cost of this improvement, including the purchase of land and buildings by condemnation, was forty-seven thousand dollars.

This walk, now about four miles in length, and extending from the Inlet to Seaview, is the distinctive feature of Atlantic City. It follows the contour of the beach just above the line of high water, and is lighted with the electric light its entire length. In summer time, when the beach is crowded and the promenade thronged with pedestrians, Atlantic City presents a scene of gayety unequaled anywhere else in the country. There you see pale city visitors down for their health; rosy-cheeked girls out for pleasure; gray-beards who are getting ready to throw away their crutches; matrons who turn restfully from the turmoil of the town to the tumult of the sea; mothers who are sunning their darlings in the warm, wind-swept breath of old ocean; children who are unconsciously gaining strength and spirit in their eager pursuit of fun; business and professional men who have turned



Lighthouse and Life Saving Station.

from the bar, the clinic, the counting-room and the rostrum to the very different strife of sea and sun, while the man of the world, the student of his race, the philosopher and observer of many climes, looks over and into it all and forgets that there is any but a pleasant side to existence.

Lighthouse.—The lighthouse is an object of much interest, at the northeastern end of the island, the house of the keeper facing Rhode Island Avenue. The extreme height of the tower, from base to pinnacle, is one hundred and sixty-seven feet, to outside gallery one hundred and fifty feet, and to the focus of the lamp, one hundred and fifty-nine feet. The ascent of the gallery is by two hundred and twenty-eight spiral steps. The lamp is what is known as Funck's mineral-oil lamp, with fixed white light and Fresnel lens of the first order, and from the deck of a vessel can be distinguished from other lights at a distance of nineteen miles. The lighthouse is open to visitors from nine A. M. to twelve M. in summer time, and from eleven to twelve in the winter season, Sundays and stormy days excepted.

The great number of wrecks that were continually occurring on the beach caused Dr. Jonathan R. Pitney and other gentlemen to turn their attention to the absolute necessity that existed for the erection of a lighthouse on this beach. Between 1834 and 1840 the proposal was first agitated. After a great waste of trouble and money, a Congressional appropriation of five thousand dollars was at last voted, upon the proviso that a satisfactory report should be first made by a competent official of the Naval Department. Commodore La Vallette was commissioned to make the report. He visited the beach, examined the coast, and requested a letter from Dr. Pitney on the subject. Notwithstanding the exertions of Dr. Pitney, the Commodore made an unfavorable report, and the lighthouse project slept for several years. In 1853, after the railroad had been surveyed, Dr. Pitney again agitated the subject. He circulated petitions for signatures, wrote to Congressmen, and published articles in the newspapers. The result of these labors was the granting of an appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars for a lighthouse. Thus Atlantic City has to-day one of the best lighthouses in the country, which, with later improvements, cost upward of fifty thousand dollars. The tower of the lighthouse was first illuminated in January, 1857.

The lighthouse is a perpetual snare for birds. In their spring and fall migrations birds of all descriptions, from the wild goose to the bobolink, are attracted at night by the light in the tower, and dash against it with such force as to kill about one-third of their number. The others, maimed and bleeding, flutter against the screen outside until taken in by the humane keeper. The live birds are kept until morning in perforated pasteboard boxes and then released. As many as four hundred and eighty-one birds, dead or alive, have been entrapped in a single night in the manner described. In a letter to Major A. G. Wolf, the lighthouse keeper, by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, head of the Division of Economic Ornithology at Washington, the latter says: "Your reports are the most complete and valuable schedules received from any light station during the past season, and we are grateful for the trouble you have taken in preparing them."

Life-Saving Station.—The Atlantic City Life-Saving Station is situated at Pacific and Vermont Avenues, and is in charge of a captain, with seven assistants. The present building was finished in December, 1884, and is one of the finest life-saving stations on the coast of the

United States. It is a pretty Gothic structure, with three rooms and a pantry on the first floor and three rooms on the second. Above the roof there is a tower or lookout, where a constant watch is kept for vessels in distress. The building is open to visitors at all hours of the day, and the obliging captain, or any of his assistants, will take pleasure in explaining to any one the method of saving life and property from destruction by the fury of the elements. On the first clear day of each week the crew goes through an interesting drill with the mortar and lifeline, sea-car and surf-boat, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning.

The first life-saving station established on this beach was opened nearly forty years ago, and was known as the Government Boat-House, with Ryan Adams as keeper. It stood near Connecticut and Pacific Avenues, about where the Ocean Sanatorium now stands. When James Buchanan was elected President, Samuel Adams succeeded Ryan Adams, holding the position for five years, when Barton Gaskill was appointed by President Lincoln. He retained the position for sixteen consecutive years. When the improved system was adopted, in conformity with an act of Congress, approved June 18, 1878, the station was moved to its present site, in the rear of the lighthouse, Captain Amasa Bowen being then appointed keeper. The present keeper is Timothy Parker. The system of life-saving is interesting to every American visitor, because of the fact that it is considered the best organized and most efficient in the world. There are eight seamen on duty, who patrol the coast at night on the lookout for vessels in distress.

Weather Bureau.—The United States Weather Bureau in Atlantic City is situated at Atlantic and New York Avenues. This station was opened December 10, 1873, in the Government Life-Saving House, about one hundred yards from the lighthouse. Subsequently it was removed to its present location. The anemometer, wind-gauge and rain-gauge are on well exposed parts of the building. Visitors will be welcomed by the observer, who takes his observations at eight A. M. and eight P. M., and finds pleasure in explaining the methods of conducting the service.

Thoroughfare.—The Thoroughfare is a sheet of water that abounds in the finest fish, oysters, crabs and clams, and is the rendezvous of a fleet of graceful yachts, in which the visitor can cruise for pleasure or for fishing, either on the smooth waters of the inlet, or upon the briny waters of the Atlantic. Omnibuses and the electric cars will convey visitors to the wharves, where boats can be hired and fishing-tackle procured at a moderate charge.

Brigantine and Peters' Beach.—Brigantine is situated across the Inlet from Atlantic City and can be reached by ferry or sail from the Inlet wharf. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad also reaches the place by way of a trestle railway across the meadows. Brigantine is chiefly noted for the fishing in the vicinity, while several pavilions contribute toward the pleasure of visitors. This beach is one of the old-time resorts for sportsmen who enjoy "roughing it." For this sort of pleasure it is one of the choicest places along the coast. Blue-fish, flounders, porgies, bass and weak-fish are caught in abundance. The adjacent meadows and marshes are alive with snipe, curlew, marlin and the whole family of wading birds. Wild geese, duck, brants and teal are to be had in large quantities in season. The crabbing is exceptionally good, and the bathing is safe. The upper end of this beach was for many years the breeding place for sea-gulls. Myriads



Seaside House.

of these birds would congregate there. The eggs were laid in the sand, the nest being a mere hollow, with sometimes a few twigs and leaves. The breeding time was July and August. Then the beach was well worth visiting. As a fowl for table use the sea-gull is not a delightful luxury. If you want something particularly tough, oily, fishy and otherwise disagreeable to eat, shoot a sea-gull and cook it. That is to say, if you are an exceptionally good shot, for there are few birds which are more difficult to bring down when on the wing.

Hot and Cold Baths.—The hot sea-water baths are in great favor with visitors to Atlantic City, and invalids especially derive great benefit from them. Persons suffering from rheumatism have often been permanently cured. Freshness and vigor are imparted to all who use them. They are better than medicines, and physicians recommend them. Many prefer the hot baths to surf-bathing, even in summer time. There are several of these bathing places on the Boardwalk, and some of the hotels are supplied with hot sea-water baths.

Michigan Building.—Thousands of people have noticed an attractive cottage on States Avenue, without knowing anything of its history. This building was purchased by Barclay Lippincott at the close of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and removed to Atlantic City in sections. It was one of the most artistically designed and finely finished State buildings on the Centennial grounds, the airy and graceful proportions of the superstructure culminating in a high villa tower. The building is made of native Michigan woods, and the interior is adorned with rich engravings of oiled and polished wood of every variety grown in the State. A room on the second floor, used as a parlor at the Centennial, is a gem of comfort and taste.

Casino.—The Casino is located on the boardwalk, overlooking the sea, near the foot of Indiana Avenue. It affords various kinds of amusements for adults and all reasonable attractions for the little folks. The sun parlors are especially adapted for the use of the many invalids and convalescents who find new life in our health-giving ozone during the spring months. Adjacent to these sun parlors are the office of the Casino and the reception room, the latter supplied with massive open fire-places. Above the reception room, and reached by broad, easy steps, is the assembly room, suitably furnished with a stage used for private theatricals, readings, musicales, and similar entertainments. On all sides of the assembly room are sun parlors, reading and smoking rooms.

In the one-story extension at the rear are well lighted and well ventilated dressing rooms for surf-bathing, luxuriously furnished hot and cold sea-water baths, and also well appointed dressing rooms for the patrons of the adjoining natatorium. This large swimming pool is built of brick, with concrete bottom and white marble sides, and is the finest on this continent. Beyond the pool are bowling alleys and shuffle-board parlors.

A broad promenade, passing through the centre of the building, connects the reception room with all of these apartments, or they may be more privately reached through an enclosed passage running along the west side of the edifice. At the end of this passage is a *porte cochere*, for the benefit and protection of those patrons of the Casino who arrive in carriages. At one side of the main building is a general mart and underneath the reception room and sun parlors is a children's playroom, where the little ones may romp and play to their heart's content.

The Casino is conducted on the club plan, but admission is by tickets, instead of introduction, and the proprietor reserves the right to exclude any one for any cause. This is done to make it as select as possible for visitors.

The subscription is 50 cents a day, or \$2.50 a week. This includes admission, day and evening, to the daily concerts and to the dances, two of which are given every week. The cost of the Casino was \$60,000.

Girls' Friendly Society.—The House of Rest of the Girls' Friendly Society is located at Rhode Island and Atlantic Avenues. It is under the management and auspices of the Girls' Friendly Society of the Dioceses of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is a memorial to Miss Letitia Townsend, the late General Secretary of the Order in America.

Boys' Free Reading Room.—The Stephens Working Boys' Free Reading Room is located on Indiana Avenue, below Atlantic. The building was erected with money contributed by Mrs. C. A. Stephens, of Manayunk, Philadelphia, and combines a lecture room, a reading room, a library of nearly 700 volumes, and a museum. It is open every evening during the week, with one or more of the lady managers in attendance, and the average attendance of boys is about fifty. Visitors are cordially welcomed.

Post Office.—The Post Office is prominently located on Atlantic Avenue, between Tennessee and New York Avenues. The letter boxes are distributed throughout the city, from which collections are made several times daily. Nearly all hotels have drop boxes in the offices where letters may be posted. Mail matter addressed to individuals, at the hotel at which they are staying, cannot be obtained at the general delivery window in the post office. The regulations of the department require it to be sent to the addressed hotel. All postal business which properly belongs to a first-class office may be transacted at the city office.

Sea View.—The excursion house at Sea View, below Chelsea, is the handsomest structure of its kind in this country. Hither all the daily excursionists from Philadelphia and vicinity are taken, and here they rendezvous before taking the train for home in the evening. There are always interesting scenes around the excursion house, and a half-day can be very pleasantly spent in that way. The electric cars convey passengers to the door of the building.

Handsome Residences.—The Disston Villa, on Indiana Avenue, opposite the Brighton, is the finest private residence in Atlantic City. The head of the Disston family established a large business at Tacony, a northern suburb of Philadelphia. He made saws, and the impression got abroad that his saws were the best in the market. They sold rapidly, and he grew very rich. He was an early believer in Atlantic City, and purchased the entire block between Park and Indiana Avenues, from Pacific to the sea. He died before he had enjoyed the beautiful home he had reared, and his son now occupies the mansion. It is an English country villa, with a pretty *porte cochere* facing the street. Other attractive residences similar to the Disston villa are to be seen on the principal avenues, notably that of George Allen, at Pacific and Maryland Avenues; the cottage of Mrs. Henry Disston, at Pacific and Indiana Avenues; what is commonly called the Ladner villa, on States Avenue; the mansion on Pennsylvania Avenue built by Thomas Y.



Cottage of William H. Lucas—Cottage of John Loughran—Cottage
of S. E. Magarge.

England, millionaire leather merchant, of Philadelphia, now owned by George Kelley; the Siddalls' residence, at Pacific and States Avenues; the cottages of John Loughran, Samuel Magarge and A. M. Jordan, on North Carolina Avenue; the T. J. Dickerson, Charles Evans and Thomas M. Thompson residences on Pennsylvania Avenue; Dr. Crosby and Lewis Evans, on Atlantic Avenue; the residence of Richard F. Loper, on Pennsylvania Avenue; the Snellenberg Cottage on States Avenue, and a number of pretty homes on St. Charles Place. Some of the finest residences in Atlantic City are dignified by no other name than cottage—a word which has undergone great changes since its introduction into our language. It was originally used to convey the idea of something far less stylish than the buildings which are now known by that name. The old dictionary meaning of it is, “a small habitation for poor persons.” The “habitations” which beautify the avenues of Atlantic City are not by any means small ones, nor are they generally, as far as heard from, inhabited by poor people. Most of them are exceedingly tasteful, and many are large enough to be called mansions rather than cottages. Quite a number are in “Queen Anne” style, whatever that is. A few are positively hideous, but the majority are exhibits of elegant and sensible architecture.

Academy of the Sacred Heart.—This institution was first opened in a cottage on Connecticut Avenue in May, 1883, but in November following it was removed to its present location on Park Place, directly opposite the Disston villa. The school is conducted by the ladies of the Sacred Heart, and is an institution of which Atlantic City may well feel proud. The grounds around the villa extend to the beach, and every facility is afforded the pupils for sea-bathing and healthful exercise in the open air. The building is heated with steam, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. Both boarding and day pupils are received, and the terms may be had on application to the Superior. These ladies devote themselves, also, to the education of a large number of children in their parochial school on Ohio Avenue.

Mercer Memorial Home.—This institution, the corporate name of which is Seaside House for Invalid Women, was organized in 1878. Its object is to provide at the seashore a place where invalid women, of moderate means, can spend a few weeks and have not only the comforts of a home, but also good nursing and the care of a physician, at a price which they are able to pay, but much below the actual cost. It differs from other seaside institutions for women in that it is intended for invalids only, and in this respect it meets a want which has often been felt by those who come in contact with the masses of working-women in our large cities.

In 1884 the building at the corner of Ohio and Pacific Avenues was erected, largely through the munificence of the late Mrs. J. C. Mercer, of Philadelphia, who gave forty thousand dollars for the purpose. An addition to the east wing of the building, finished in 1894, increased its capacity about one-third. This building is one of the finest of its size in Atlantic City, and is provided with every convenience for the care of sick women. Its sanitary arrangements are as near perfect as they can be made. Besides sitting-rooms, bath-rooms, parlors, writing-room, dining-room, offices, linen-rooms, trunk-rooms, servants' rooms, and the like, there are about eighty bed-rooms, capable of accommodating over one hundred patients. These are neatly furnished, and each patient has a comfortable spring-bed, with hair mattress. There are a number of bed-rooms on the first floor, and an easy, inclined

plane runs from this floor to the ground, so that those unable to walk can be wheeled from their bed-rooms to the beach.

Children's Seashore House.—This institution (the first of its kind in the United States) was opened in a small cottage in 1872. In July, 1883, it was re-opened in its present location, at the sea-end of Ohio Avenue, occupying what is now the main building. Fourteen smaller buildings have since been erected within the grounds by visitors at the different hotels, each bearing the name of the house by which it was erected. They consist of one room each, furnished with immaculate linen, cleanliness being the cardinal feature of the institution. There are now accommodations for over one hundred children and about thirty mothers. The object of the corporation is to maintain at the seashore an institution in which children of the poorer classes, suffering from non-contagious diseases, or from debility, incident to the hot weather and a crowded city, may have good nursing and medical care, without regard to creed, color or nationality. Children over three years of age are cared for by competent nurses in the large, airy wards of the main building; and those too young to be separated from their mothers are assigned to the little cottages which have been erected for the mothers almost upon the beach. One of them is assigned to each mother with a sick infant. She may also have one other child with her, and have for herself and children the exclusive use of the cottage, taking care of it and her children, but having her meals provided for her in the main building. A separate building, located immediately on the beach, is used for very serious cases needing closer attention and greater quiet than can be had otherwise.

The children are under the care of a resident physician, a corps of nurses and a matron, and the total charge, including board, washing, medical attendance, bathing, and occasionally driving or sailing, is not over three dollars per week. A number—limited by the means at the command of the managers—are received without charge. Applications for admission are made to an examining physician, who furnishes railroad tickets, provided at a reduced rate. The house is open to visitors Tuesday and Friday mornings from half-past nine to half-past ten o'clock, and every afternoon from three to five o'clock.

Somers' Point.—Somers' Point, one of the oldest ports of entry in the United States, is a favorite resort for sportsmen. It is reached by steamers from Longport, but the popular way is by railroad, across the meadows to Pleasantville, and thence to Somers' Point. The ride in pleasant weather is in open cars across the wide expanse of salt meadows and through a fertile farming country to the bay, on which Somers' Point is located. In its vicinity, many years ago, was the summer encampment of the Algonquin Indians, who enjoyed the bountiful supply of oysters and game. The charge is 25 cents for the round trip.

The Elephant.—This colossal wooden animal is situated at South Atlantic City, and is easily reached by either electric car or drive along the beach front. It was erected in 1881 at a cost of \$12,000.

Fishing and Crabbing.—The fishing and crabbing grounds around Atlantic City are excellent. Goodies are caught in large numbers off the pier, while further out at sea, weak-fish, blue-fish, sea-bass, sheeps-head, etc., are numerous. Yachts at the Inlet are provided with tackle for the use of passengers, and any of them can be engaged by the day or half-day. No fixed schedule of rates is arranged, the price depending entirely upon the time the party is out.



A Business Block on Atlantic Avenue—Residence on Pacific Avenue—Pennsylvania Avenue Corner of Pacific.

The Thoroughfare is the best ground for crabbing, and boats for this can be hired at the drawbridge, or at the foot of California avenue, both points being accessible by 'busses. Ladies take much to this sport, the sole outfit required being an old costume, a large sun hat, a net and bait. These latter can be secured at the boat-houses.

On the west bank of the Thoroughfare there is nothing but salt marsh, which extends inland for several miles. Here the sportsman has his paradise. This marsh is well supplied with game from the middle of July until the close of winter. The summer season brings the curlew, martin, willet, yellow legs, plover, tell tales and other variety of snipe, as well as other birds. The marsh hen season opens the latter part of August. Then the small boats are in demand, and with a muscular native as a pusher the light skiff is sent close to the long grass which lines the small creeks tributary to the Thoroughfare, these being the feeding grounds of the "mud hens." During the winter the meadows offer a vantage ground for duck shooting, and large numbers of these are brought home as trophies of the day's sport.

Beach and Other Drives.—Some of the drives of Atlantic City are as follows: Beach drive, at low tide, ten miles; to Longport or Great Egg Harbor Inlet, eight miles; the Elephant, or South Atlantic City, five miles; Absecon Inlet and Lighthouse, two miles; Pacific Avenue drive, three miles to Chelsea. It is intended soon to extend this last drive to Longport, thus making its entire length ten miles. Another pleasant drive is to the Inlet on an excellent macadamized road.

Still another ride is across the meadows to Pleasantville, and thence along the shore road to Somers' Point, Absecon and other pretty towns in the vicinity of Atlantic City. The road across the meadows is of corduroy construction and is kept in first-class condition.

Inlet Base Ball Park.—This Park is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is used during the summer season. The grand stand seats 1000 people. The Park is reached either by electric railroad or carriage.

Yachting.—The boats at the Inlet are principally of the sloop and cat variety, and unless especially chartered, go for runs out to sea whenever a sufficient sized party is made up. On days when the sea is rough the trip is confined to the waters inside the bar. The boats are usually out an hour, and charge a uniform price of twenty-five cents per person. Boats can be chartered at any time for longer periods, arrangements being made with the captains.

Telegraph Offices.—The two great rival companies, the Western Union and the Postal, have main and branch offices in Atlantic City. They are also in direct connection with the cable lines. The main office of the Western Union is at the corner of Atlantic and New York Avenues. The Postal main office is on Atlantic Avenue, between North and South Carolina Avenues. Both companies maintain the district messenger service, and call boxes are to be found in every section of the city. The charge for messenger service is ten cents, but for outlying districts the charge is proportionately greater. The service is one of the best and most prompt in the State. The offices, during all months of the year, are opened from six A. M. until midnight, excepting July and August, when the main offices receive and send business until one A. M.

Trolley Lines.—The trolley line on Atlantic Avenue has its terminal at the Inlet. The trolley cars travel Atlantic Avenue both ways, running southward to the Sea View Excursion House, a point where all the

special and regular excursion trains land passengers. From the Inlet to the Excursion House the distance is three and one-half miles, fare five cents. Cars run during the summer season every two minutes, and during the other months every five minutes.

Longport, located at the opposite extremity of the island, is connected with Atlantic City by a regular schedule of railroad trains, operated by electricity, and also by open trolley cars on Atlantic Avenue. Regular cars are run from the Inlet, during the summer, to Longport without change. The fare is ten cents each way. The ride is a popular one with visitors.

On the opposite shore of the Inlet is Brigantine Beach. It is reached by yachts and by a ferry of steamers operated by the Brigantine Transit Company. The road follows the contour of the beach to Little Egg Harbor Inlet, a distance of seven miles. The cars are double-decked and run swiftly. The road passes the treacherous Brigantine Shoals, upon which hundreds of vessels of all kinds have been wrecked, accompanied by great loss of life. The charge for the round trip is twenty-five cents.

Auld Lang Syne.—The present site of Atlantic City, many years ago, was little else than a waste of swamps and salt ponds, barren hills and wooded hollows, dense growths of cedar, maple and holly, and impassable thickets of briars, vines and bayberry bushes. Jean Le Barre, a Frenchman, who visited this country after the Revolution, published an account of his travels, in which he spoke of the exceptional dryness of the atmosphere on Absecon Beach, having visited this island in September, 1787, to enjoy the excellent gunning and fishing. He added that in all his travels (and he was a great traveler) he had only found one other place in the world that could be compared with this island in the matter of climate. Still, for lack of inhabitants, it was a dreary place in those early days. One who was familiar with the island, as a visitor, before it was touched by the iron wand of that modern magician, the railroad, describes it as a place "more dismal than the deserts of Arabia." On the beach nothing interrupted the monotonous sigh of the sea but the quack of the wild goose, the cry of the curlew, or the shrill scream of the gull. On the meadow side, of a summer evening, when babbling day was touched by the hem of night's garment, there was a perfect realization of peaceful solitude. The sun, resting upon the horizon, flushed, with his last rosy rays, the surface of the creeks and bays; and the dropping of an oar by a mooring boatman, or the whistling of a boy in the sedge grass, served only to emphasize the stillness and solitude of the scene.

Nevertheless, in those days of long ago the island was occasionally the scene of mirth unrestrained. The country folk—those living on the mainland—had what were known as "beach parties." They came in boats, and, having rounded Rum Point, in the Inlet, they hoisted their flag at the masthead as a signal to Aunt Judith Adams. She was the *chef* of the island, and by that sign they conquered her larder. When Aunt Judith saw the flag she busied herself preparing dinner for the party.

These beach parties were the "events of the season" in those days. Down on the beach, at low tide, they danced to the soul-stirring strains of "Fischer's Hornpipe," discoursed by a single fiddle. There was none of your mincing and smirking, but genuine fun and frolic—a regular jump-up-and-down, cross-over-Jonathan, and figure-in-Jemima terpsichorean fling! At high tide they all bathed. The hilarity of the occasion culminated when the young men of the party carried the blushing



Atlantic City Casino—Interior and Exterior Views.

and screaming maidens to the top of the steep sand-hills, and, tying their feet together, rolled them down to the water's edge.

Where shall we find, in the refinement of the present age, a sufficient compensation for the loss of this rude form of jollity? They had no bath-houses in those days, both sexes going among the sand hills to disrobe. In time this came to be regarded as inconvenient and embarrassing; wherefore, some liberal spirits engaged Uncle Ryan Adams to build them a bath-house. When they came to the beach the next time they started down to take a dip in the surf, and, when nearly there, it occurred to one of the party that they had forgotten the key to the bath-house, and, forthwith, a messenger was sent back to fetch the key. He returned in a few minutes, saying there was no lock on the door. Reaching the spot indicated by Uncle Ryan, the party found, to their dismay, that the new "building" was a frail structure made entirely of brush, with the blue canopy of heaven for a roof. But it answered their purpose, and that style of bath-house remained in vogue until after the birth of Atlantic City, when Joshua Note converted an old wreck into the first frame bath-house, near the foot of Massachusetts Avenue. Abreast of this primitive bath-house was the wreck of the "Vanolinda," and at various points along the beach there were thirteen other wrecks.

Glorious, indeed, to the country folk, at least, were those days of "Auld Lang Syne!" And the city wight, no less than the country swain, was not averse to that form of summer outing. He loved the city and its busy hum; he loved the excitement of the crowd at home, the absence of those curious eyes and idle tongues characteristic of rustic life; but he loved the seashore, too, and there was no scene over which his eyes roved with greater pleasure than the face of a summer landscape by the sea. Hither he came to fish, to hunt, to bathe. His joy of youthful sports, in summer time, was to be borne on the breast of the ocean; from a boy he wanted with her breakers, and he became, as it were, a child of the sea. To him the roar of the ocean, no less than the voice of the brook or the language of the winds and woods, was not a poetic fiction. Being a student of Nature, as well as a lover of youthful sports, he read a well-taught lesson in the opening bud of spring; an eloquent homily in the fall of the autumnal leaf. The song of a bird, the cry of a passing curlew, represented the glad but transitory days of youth; the hollow tree or the hooting owl, the decay and imbecility of old age.

In the beautiful language of Horace Smith, an English poet—

Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, each leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers
From loneliest nook.

'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth,
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
A call to prayer.

Not to the domes where crumbling arch and column
Attest the feebleness of mortal hand,
But to that fane, most catholic and solemn,
Which God hath planned.

To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply—
Its choir the winds and waves, its organ thunder,
Its dome the sky.

There, amid solitude and shade, I wander
Through the green aisles, and, stretched upon the sod,
Awd by the silence, reverently ponder
The ways of God.

Ocean Spray.



OME of our Atlantic City visitors have never seen a Sea Horse. It is a small marine animal or fish, having a prehensile tail and a head that terminates in a long snout. The whole configuration of the fore part of the body bears a striking resemblance to a horse's head; hence the name by which it is known. It abounds in some parts of the Atlantic Ocean, and is sometimes found in the vicinity of Atlantic City.

The person who swallows a single mouthful of sea water takes into his stomach chloride and sulphate of sodium, magnesium, potassium, calcium, silica, boric acid, bromine, iodine, fluorine, oxides of nickel, cobalt, manganese, aluminum, zinc, silver, lead, copper, barium, strontium, arsenic, gold, lithium, rubidium and cesium. But all these subsidiary components are so infinitesimal that one may swallow a pint of sea water and not realize the presence of arsenic, nickel, cobalt, aluminum, zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold in the liquid. The total of all these so-called "salts" in sea water, on an average, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., thus leaving $96\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of pure water.

A man six feet high, standing at the edge of the ocean, can see three miles seaward. That is, his horizon is three miles distant, and beyond that line a passing vessel can only be seen in part. The horizon is extended according to one's height above the sea level. The horizon of a sailor at the mast-head is therefore much greater than on the deck of the vessel.

At the distance of one mile from the shore the curvature of the sea is about eight inches; at three miles it is six feet; and at five miles it is about sixteen feet. Therefore, a person six feet high, standing on the boardwalk or at any point ten feet above the sea level, will have a horizon extending five miles seaward.

When the sun is three hours high in Atlantic City it is sunrise in San Francisco. At seven o'clock in the morning in Atlantic City it is noon in London.

The bed of the ocean, although diversified by plateaus and plains, is more nearly level than the surface of the land.

The greatest depth in which a ship has been anchored is 2000 fathoms (considerably more than two miles). This was accomplished by the United States vessel Blake when employed on the work of charting the various ocean currents.

The average depth of the Atlantic Ocean is about 16,000 feet, or a little more than three miles. The deepest sounding is south-east of

Newfoundland, where the depth is more than five miles. It is believed, however, that there are ocean depths, as yet unfathomed, of about eight miles.

The color of the ocean varies. Shallow waters are green, while water more than 60 fathoms, or 360 feet deep, is blue.

Waves of the sea are the alternate rising and falling of the water. The wave itself moves forward, but the water does not.

The top of a wave, in shallow water or during a gale, moves faster than the lower part. This causes it to break into surf or foam.

The waves of the Atlantic are ordinarily about ten feet high from crest to trough, and during severe storms they are seldom more than fifty feet in height.

Tides are caused by the attractive forces of the sun and moon. When the sun and moon exert their attraction in the same direction, or on the same line, the tides rise a little higher and fall lower than usual. These are called spring tides. But when the tide forces are at right angles, the water neither rises so high nor falls so low. These are called neap tides.

The Gulf Stream is the principal current of the Atlantic Ocean. It is deflected from the equatorial current in the Caribbean Sea, and its greatest velocity is where it passes through the Florida Strait into the Atlantic Ocean. Here its velocity is five miles an hour. In the latitude of Atlantic City this current is nearer the coast line than at any other point north of Cape Hatteras, varying from forty-five miles in winter to sixty miles in summer. This near approach of the Gulf Stream to the Atlantic City beach explains the exceptional mildness of the climate in winter time.

Sea breezes are caused by the action of the sun upon the air above the land. During the day time the air above the land, receiving more heat than the air above the water, rises, and the cooler air above the sea rushes in to take its place, thus producing the sea breeze.

The whole of the land on the globe above water level, if shoved into the Pacific Ocean, would fill only one-seventh of it.

The Atlantic, by far the best sounded ocean, has an area of 31,000,000 square miles.

The Indian Ocean, with an area of 25,000,000 square miles, has a mean depth of a little over 2000 fathoms.



Atlantic City Hotels.

'Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?'—*Sir John Falstaff.* (SHAKSPEARE.)

What sayest thou, spirit of the departed Falstaff? Dost thou desire ease in thine inn? Then seest thou that the inn be chosen with care, that thy host be one worthy of thy company, and above all that the inn be situate in Atlantic City.

But how can I know the whereabouts of this place thou callest Atlantic City, the direction thereto, the number of inns therein, and which be goodly taverns that rob me not of mine exchequer?

All this and much more store of information is vouchsafed unto thee, my lord.

But suppose that I too be a belated traveler, who spurs apace to gain the timely inn—how shall I find my place of abode, seeing that the west doth not yet glimmer with some streaks of day and I be a stranger in a strange land?

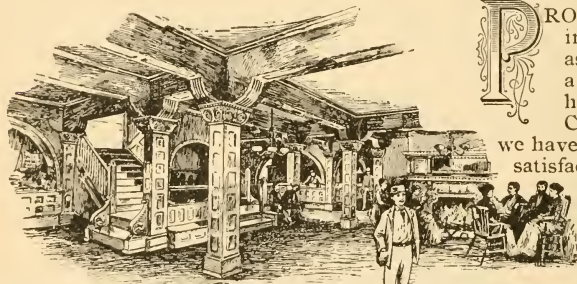
List! Let my worthy and adipose knight send for that book yclept Heston's Hand Book of Atlantic City, whereof there be many thousands print, and see the fair pictures and much story about the town, and a catalogue of all the inns and boarding places, wherein thou wilt find thy warmest welcome—likewise where thy stomach is most carefully honored and thy couch like unto a bed of roses.

Wherefore shall I know, Sir Oracle, how many pieces of gold to place in mine pouch, that I may have the wherewithal to pay the inn-keeper?

Be not uneasy about that. Your jocund highness will find in the Hand Book, as I have already said, a catalogue of all the inns, the dole which each host doth demand of the pilgrim and the number of lodgings at his disposal. And thou shalt read in this book of electroliers, elevators, telephones, electric lights, electric cars, locomotives, railroads, steamboats, phonographs, merry-go rounds, roundabouts, toboggans and divers other strange devices of which thou hast never before heard.

Avant there, wizard, with thy telephones and electric cars, thy elevators, railroads and phonographs! Thou speakest in an unknown tongue. Yet will I send for this book on the many taverns in thy town of Atlantic City; howbeit, this be a place whereof I never before heard. Verily, I must view the manners of this strange town, peruse its traders, gaze upon its buildings, and take mine ease in mine inn. Knowest thou the cost of the book of which thou speakest so highly?

Yes, my dear Falstaff. Send a bag of forty and eight farthings to the publisher, or to any bookseller in the provinces of America; so shalt thou receive it by the earliest post.

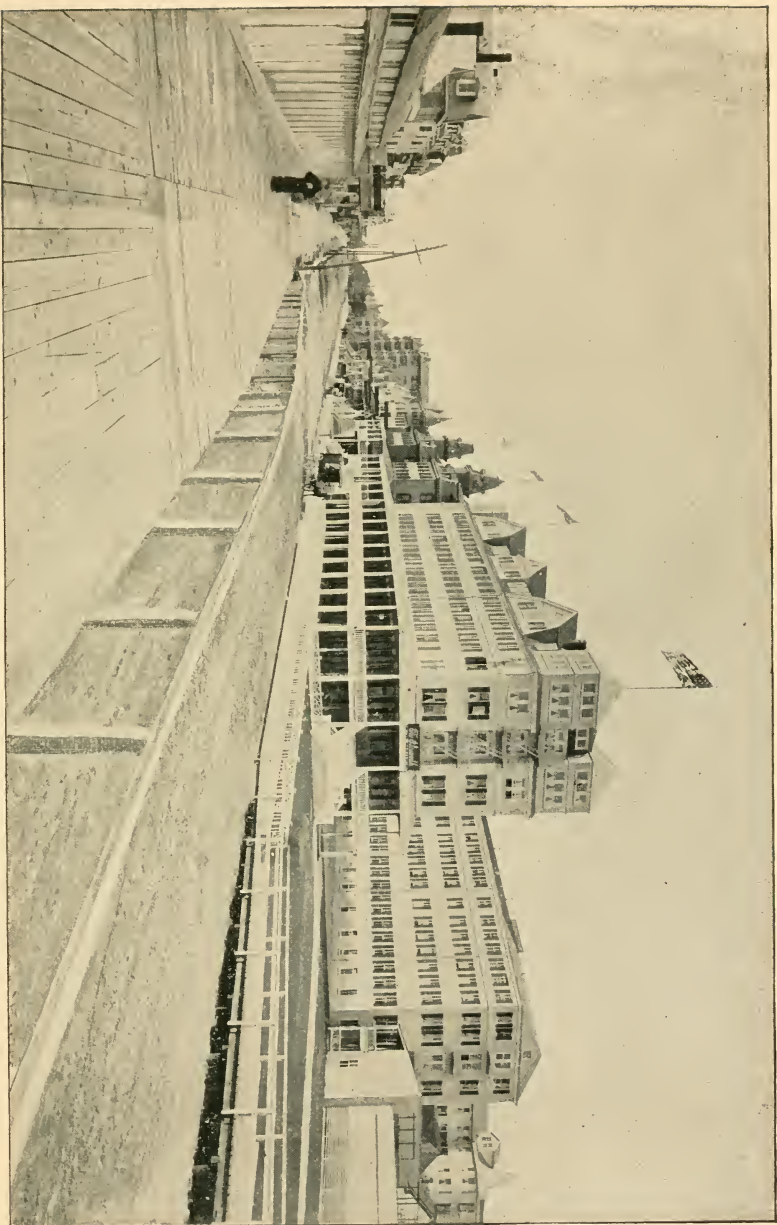


PROBABLY no city in the country has as many hotels and boarding-houses as Atlantic City, and while

we have much pride and satisfaction in the fact

that this is a thriving city of homes, it is as a cosmopolitan winter and

summer resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers that the place is most widely known; as a fashionable place of refuge from the piercing cold of winter, as well as a cool retreat from the sweltering heat of summer. This result is due, first, to the attractions and benefits of the climate, which is warmer than that of Charleston in winter, and cooler than that of Boston in summer; and, secondly, to the capacity, elegance and extent of her hotels. In fact, the hotels and boarding-houses of Atlantic City are a significant feature of its desirable qualities. A number of these houses take rank with the first-class hotels of the country. Many of them are open throughout the year, and are thoroughly adapted for winter and spring, as well as for summer use.



The Islesworth and Virginia Avenue from the Boardwalk.

Hotels and Boarding-Houses in Atlantic City.

The principal hotels and boarding-places in Atlantic City are herewith tabulated, special attention being called to those whose names are printed in bold-face type, as being the very best of their class.
 The rates given are for one in a room. Many houses make a lower rate for two in a room. The number of rooms, as indicated in the third column of figures, must not be taken as the capacity of the house, with two or more in a room.
 Some of the houses marked "All the Year" are closed during November and December.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Ardmore,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	\$12.50 12 to 18	\$2 Two for \$5	35	Spring and Summer.	The Arlington is one of the best of the Atlantic City hotels. First-class table and comfortable rooms.
Arlington,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	15.00	\$3	77	All the Year.	
Aldine,	Michigan ave. near Pacific,	9 to 14	2	230	July and August.	
Allen,	Pacific, near Kentucky ave.,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	100	May 1 to Oct. 1.	The Arglen is thoroughly home-like and comfortable. Pleasant location and good table. The Arondale is centrally located, and is in every way a first-class house.
Arondale,	Pacific, near Kentucky ave.,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	60	All the Year.	
Ariel,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 10	2 to 2.50	50	May 1 to Oct. 1.	
Appledore,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	70	All the Year.	The Arglen is thoroughly home-like and comfortable. Pleasant location and good table. The Arondale is centrally located, and is in every way a first-class house.
Argyle,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	10 to 12	2	24	All the Year.	
Allaire,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	10 to 16	2 to 2.50	36	All the Year.	
Atlas,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	12	All the Year.	The Arglen is thoroughly home-like and comfortable. Pleasant location and good table. The Arondale is centrally located, and is in every way a first-class house.
Albmarle,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	20	All the Year.	
Alvin,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	72	All the Year.	
Amelia,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	12.50 to 15	2 to 3	35	Spring and Summer.	The Arglen is thoroughly home-like and comfortable. Pleasant location and good table. The Arondale is centrally located, and is in every way a first-class house.
Amole,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	10 to 15.	2 to 2.50	18	Summer Season.	
Amole,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8	1.50 to 2	20	All the Year.	
Atlantic,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 10	1.25	51	All the Year.	The Amole is very comfortable and home-like. Good table and comfortable beds.
Atlantic,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	20	All the Year.	
Atlantic,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 15	2 to 2.50	22	All the Year.	
Acme,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	9 to 15	2 to 2.50	20	All the Year.	The Aquarille is a well-appointed, well-managed and home-like house.
Archdale,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	2 to 2.50	23	All the Year.	
Albany,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	2 to 2.50	35	Summer Season.	
Auburn,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 15	2 to 2.50	35	All the Year.	The Amole is very comfortable and home-like. Good table and comfortable beds.
Allendale,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	15	Summer Season.	
Altamont,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	30	Summer Season.	
Avoca,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	38	All the Year.	The Aquarille is a well-appointed, well-managed and home-like house.
Amherst,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	10 to 12	2.00 to 2.50	10	Summer Season.	
Angora,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 10	1.50	17	All the Year.	
Arkansas,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	25	All the Year.	The Amole is very comfortable and home-like. Good table and comfortable beds.
Arno,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	10 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	48	All the Year.	
Ashbourne,	Michigan ave. near Beach,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	40	All the Year.	

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Avon Cottage	Tennessee, near Beach, . .	\$20 to \$50	\$3.00	6	All the Year.	The Avon Cottage is centrally located. Convenient to beach. Special attention to invalids.
Bertrand,	Indiana ave. near Beach, . .	7 to 10	1 to 1.50	20	" "	The Brighton is thoroughly first-class. Spacious lawn, Casino, and amusements.
Brighton ,	" "	25 to 50	3.50 to 5	30	" "	
Brady,	" "	10.00	1.50	180	Spring and Summer.	
Bouvier,	" "	8 to 15	2	47	All the Year.	
Boscobel,	" "	10 to 18	2.50 to 3	56	" "	
Berkshire,	" "	10 to 18	2 to 3	61	Spring and Summer.	
Baltimore,	" "	8 to 10	1.25 to 2	27	Summer Season.	
Bew,	" "	European	Plan.	75	Feb. 1 to Oct. 15.	
Beaumont,	" "	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	18	Spring and Summer.	
Bryn Mawr,	" "	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	46	Summer Season.	
Burmont ,	9 S. Indiana,	7 to 12	1.25 to 1.50	9	All the Year,	The Burmont has a good location, of easy access of all places of interest. Near beach.
Brandywine,	" "	7 to 10	1.50 to 2	18	Summer Season,	The Belvedere is a good family house. Centrally located, near places of interest and the beach.
Belvedere ,	New Jersey ave., near Beach,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	21	June 1 to Oct. 1.	
Bellevue,	" "	12 to 15	2 to 2.50	49	All the Year.	
Belmar,	" "	8 to 12	2	17	" "	
Brunswick ,	Pacific, bet. N. Y. and Tenn.	10 to 15	2 to 3	65	" "	The Brunswick has a delightful location, and has a liberal management.
Bristol,	" "	8 to 12	2	22	" "	
Bellefonte,	" "	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	17	" "	
Bradley,	" "	10 to 12	2	18	" "	
Beachview,	" "	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	20	" "	
Beach Villa,	" "	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	17	" "	
Berkeley,	" "	14 to 18	2.50 to 3	86	Feb. 1 to Oct. 15.	
Boston,	" "	8 to 12	2	31	All the Year,	
Belleville,	" "	8 to 12	2	27	" "	
Baldwin,	" "	7 to 10	1 to 1.50	21	" "	
Bingham,	" "	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	72	" "	
Beechwood ,	Kentucky ave. bet. Pacific,	10 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	50	" "	The Beechwood is a good house, in a good location. Comfortable beds and excellent table.
Bradford,	" "	9 to 17	2 to 2.50	35	Summer Season.	
Beach,	" "	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	50	April to October.	
Byrnes,	" "	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	12	All the Year.	
Beverly,	" "	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	20	" "	
Bridgeton,	" "	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	20	Summer Season.	
Brevoort ,	S. Carolina ave. bet. Atlantic,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	40	All the Year.	The Brevoort is a very popular house. Table highly commended by guests. Attractive furnishings.
Beyer,	" "	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	14	" "	
Bluffland,	" "	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	15	Summer Season.	
By-the-Sea,	" "	8 to 14	1.50 to 2.50	12	May to October.	
Born,	" "	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	15	" "	
Bowker,	" "	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	50	Summer Season.	
Brookehurst ,	Virginia, near Beach,	12 to 20	2 to 3	27	All the Year.	The Brookehurst is a popular house. Central location, near the beach, and excellent table.
Blythewood,	" "	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	40	" "	

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Beacon Inn,	\$10 to \$15	\$1.50 to \$2	16	Spring and Summer.	The Chalfonte is a first-class house, overlooking the sea. Select, quiet, and thoroughly comfortable. Service and cuisine unsurpassed. The Central is a popular and well kept house. Pleasantly situated. Convenient to depot and beach. The Chester Inn is pleasantly situated. Large, airy bedrooms. Accommodations the best.
Chalfonte , . . .	N. Carolina ave. and Beach,	16 to 25	3 to 5	95	Feb. to Oct.	
Chatham, . . .	. . .	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	38	All the Year.
Carlsbad, . . .	. . .	10 to 15	2 to 3	50	Spring and Summer.
Central , . . .	Tenn. above Pacific, . . .	12 to 18	2 to 2.50	70	June 1 to Oct. 1.	
Chester Inn , . . .	New York ave. near Beach,	7 to 10	1.50 to 2	60	Summer Season.	The Castlemerer is home-like and comfortable. Convenient to beach and station. Good table. The Castleton is a very select, well-managed house. Excellent table and service. Beautifully furnished.
Continental, . . .	. . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	40	All the Year.
Castle, . . .	. . .	10 to 15	1.50 to 2	20	Summer Season.
Carley, . . .	. . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	25	All the Year.
Castlemerer , . . .	S. Carolina ave. bel. Pacific,	10 to 20	2	15	March to Oct.	
Cedarcroft,	9 to 12	1.50 to 2	14	All the Year.	The Canfield is a well-kept house. Fine location. Every home comfort.
Castleton , . . .	141 Ocean ave., . . .	12 to 20	2.50 to 3	76	Feb. to Oct.	
Carlton, . . .	. . .	10 to 25	2 to 2.50	19	" "
Champion, . . .	. . .	10.00	2	20	" "
Canfield , . . .	Virginia near Beach,	10 to 15	2	16	" "	
Chelton,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	26	" "	The Clarendon is a popular house. Moderate rates. Good table. Comfortable bed-rooms. Sun-Parlor.
Colonial, . . .	. . .	10 to 20	2 to 2.50	30	" "
Columbia, . . .	. . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	42	" "
Cherwoode, . . .	. . .	10 to 15	2.50 to 3	77	Spring and Summer.
Clarendon , . . .	Virginia ave. near Beach,	10 to 20	3	60	Summer Season.	
Cleaver,	8 to 15	2 to 2.50	60	All the Year.	The Chevy Chase is centrally located. Convenient to the beach and post office.
Cresson, . . .	. . .	8 to 10	2	40	" "
Congress Hall, . . .	. . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	28	" "
Chevy Chase , . . .	Mt. Vernon ab. Pacific,	10 to 25	2 to 3	220	" "	
Chelsea, . . .	. . .	10 to 15	2	12	" "
California,	10 to 12	2	20	All the Year.	The Cloud is clean and comfortable throughout. Good table. Convenient to beach.
Capitol, . . .	. . .	8 to 15	1 to 2	25	Summer Season.
Crecent, . . .	. . .	8 to 15	. . . . .	25	" "
Ceylon, . . .	. . .	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	25	April to Oct.
Camblos, . . .	. . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	22	May to September.
Cloud , . . .	New Jersey near Beach,	10 to 12	2	35	All the Year.	The Delaware City is centrally located. Convenient to the beach. Thoroughly home-like and comfortable. The Del Coronado is a well managed house. Good table and home comforts. Pleasant rooms.
Clyde, . . .	. . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	35	" "
Caledonian, . . .	. . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	15	June to Oct.
Carrollton, . . .	. . .	8 to 10	1.50	16	" "
Dennis, . . .	. . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	31	Summer Season.
Dudley Arms,	18 to 30	3.50 to 5	249	All the Year.	
Delaware City , . . .	Ocean end Tenn., . . .	12 to 15	2.50	40	Summer Season.	
Delphia, . . .	. . .	10 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	50	All the Year.
Del Coronado , . . .	Virginia ave. near Beach,	10 to 15	2	35	" "	
Dunraven, . . .	. . .	10 to 14	2	25	" "
		8 to 10	1.50 to 2	13	Summer Season.	

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Davenport,	18 S. Tennessee,	\$8 to \$10	\$1.50	9	All the Year.	The Davenport is a good family house. Convenient to beach and all places of interest.
Darlington,	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	37	Summer Season.	
De Ville,	10 to 15	2 to 3	54	Spring and Summer.	
Delaware,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	19	Summer Season.	
De Mar,	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	25	All the Year.	
Duffington,	10 to 15	2 to 3	50	April to October.	The English is near the beach. Moderate rates. Home comforts. The Edison is a desirable house. Nicely furnished and thoroughly comfortable. Moderate rates.
Dudley,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	All the Year.	
De Haven,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	9	" "	
English,	Ocean end Tenn.,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	18	" "	
Eden Vale,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	60	Spring and Summer.	
Edison,	Michigan ave. bel. Pacific,	10 to 16	2 to 3	72	All the Year.	All the Year.
Elberone,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	24	Summer.	
Edgewater,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	26	All the Year.	
Emmet,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	20		
Elsinore,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2.50	15		
Elmira,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17		
Enderby,	8 to 12	2 to 2.50	23		
Earley,	7 to 9	1.25 to 1.50	50	All the Year.	All the Year.
Evers,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	36		
Evard,	9 to 12	2	31		
Edna,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	27		
Egg Harbor,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	40		
Fredonia,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	30	All the Year.	Summer Season.
Farragut,	10 to 12	2.50	60	" "	
Florida,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	52	Spring and Summer.	
Fortescue,	12 to 17	2 to 3	23	Summer Season.	
Fifth Avenue,	10 to 12	2 to 3	17	" "	
Florence,	10 to 12	2 to 3	19	" "	June to September.
Fairmount,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	13	" "	
Fennema,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	15	April to October.	
Fern,	10	2	67	All the Year.	
Glaslynn,	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	75	" "	
Galen Hall,	Conn. and Pacific aves.,	15 to 25	2.50 to 3.50	175	" "	
Garden,	25 to 50	4 to 5	35	Spring and Summer.	
Glenville,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	50	All the Year.	
Girard,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	" "	
Grand Union,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	15	Spring and Summer.	The Genessee is clean and comfortable throughout. Good table. Moderate rates.
Grand View,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	10	" "	
Grove,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	36	All the Year.	
Genessee,	Arctic and Illinois,	10 to 12	1.50	14	Summer Season.	
Glenburnie,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2			



Boardwalk above Tennessee Avenue.



Boardwalk at Kentucky Avenue.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Grammercy,	\$9 to \$12	\$1.50 to \$2	16	Summer Season.	
Genova,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	23	" "	
Grand Atlantic,	10 to 20	2 to 2.50	200	" "	
Glendale,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	27	" "	
Grenada,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	" "	
Gloucester,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	19	" "	
Granville,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	21	" "	
Greenland,	8	1.50	16	" "	
Glibe,	8	1.50	14	" "	
Gregson,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	All the Year.	
Haddon Hall,	18 to 30	3 to 5	200	" "	
Hofman,	15 to 18	3 to 3.50	60	" "	
Hygeia, . . .	New York and Pacific,	10 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	50	Summer Season.	The Hygeia is clean and comfortable throughout. Good table.
Harmony,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	38	All the Year.	
Hazlemere,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	Summer Season.	
Hartford,	10 to 12	2	27	All the Year.	The Heckler is well kept and popular. Table and service good.
Heckler, . . .	Penna. and Atlantic aves.,	12 to 15	2 to 2.50	92	Spring and Summer.	
Hudson,	10 to 12	1	16	All the Year.	
Hernan,	European.	1	15	" "	
Howard, . . .	Tennessee ave. near Beach,	8 to 15	2 to 2.50	26	" "	The Howard is a pleasant, home-like house. Thorough management. Good table.
Howell Inn,	European.	2 to 3	20	" "	The Holland House, by the Breakers, is an up-to-date hotel. Artesian water, electric lights, etc. Meals served at any hour à la carte.
Holland, . . .	Brigantine, . . .	15 to 35	3 to 5	50	June to October.	
Holmes,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	27	Spring and Summer.	
Huckle,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	" "	
Husted,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	50	April to October.	
Helena,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	18	Summer Season.	
Harrison,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	" "	
Hazel Glen,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	" "	
Havelow,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	21	All the Year.	
Harlem,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	" "	
Islesworth, . . .	Sea end of Virginia ave.,	18 to 35	3 to 5	229	Spring and Summer.	The Islesworth has a first-class table, superior service, steam heat, and every modern appointment.
Ivan Villa,	8 to 12	2 to 2.50	13	" "	The Ivy is a well-kept house. Pleasant situation. Every comfort. Good table and service.
Ivy, . . .	Ocean ave. near Beach,	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	10	All the Year.	
Kylwild,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	11	" "	
Imperial,	10 to 18	2 to 3	200	" "	
Island,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	36	" "	
Idaho,	8 to 12	2 to 2.50	23	" "	
Irvington, . . .	Virginia ave. and Beach,	15 to 20	2.50 to 3	70	Feb. to Sept.	The Irvington is a very select house, with thorough management and superior table.
Indiana,	8 to 10	1.50	16	All the Year.	The Inlet Pavilion is a very pleasant place to enjoy good music, refreshments, and ozone.
Inlet Pavilion, . . .	Maine and Caspian aves.,	—	—	—	Spring and Summer.	
Jefferson,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	26	All the Year.	

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Juniata.	.....	\$8 to \$12	\$1.50 to \$2	26	All the Year.	
Kenderton.	Tennessee ave. near Beach,	10 to 18	2 to 2.50	60	March to October.	The Kenderton has thorough management. Delightful situation. Unsurpassed table.
Kenilworth.	.....	12 to 15	2 to 3	60	" "	
Kenilworth Cot.	.....	12.50 to 15	2 to 2.50	25	" "	
Kennett.	.....	10 to 15	2 to 3	16	" "	
Kington.	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	30	" "	
Kuehale.	S. Car. and Atlantic aves.,	12 to 16	2 to 2.50	40	" "	The Kuehale is a very desirable house. Central location, and near P. R. R. Station.
Kensington.	.....	8	1.25	10	" "	
Koopman.	.....	18 to 50	3 to 8	155	" "	
Kilcourse.	Arctic and Arkansas aves.,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	25	" "	The Kilcourse is in every way a good house. Located near the Philadelphia & Reading depot.
Koeke.	.....	8 to 10	1.50	12	" "	The Luray is a very comfortable, first-class house. Excellent table and superior service. Sanitary arrangements complete.
Luray.	Kentucky ave. and Beach,	16 to 25	3 to 4	150	" "	The Lehman has first-class appointments and superior service. Delightful outlook. Near ocean.
Louella.	.....	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	18	" "	The Lansdale is select and exceedingly well kept. Good beds and unsurpassed cuisine.
Linden Hall.	.....	20 to 35	3 to 5	101	May to October.	The Lashell has a delightful location. Moderate rates and good table.
Lehman.	Penna. ave. near Beach,	15 to 20	2.50 to 3	80	All the Year.	
Lancaster.	.....	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	27	Spring and Summer.	
Lansdale.	N. Carolina ave. ab. Pacific,	10 to 14	2 to 2.50	33	" "	
Liddlesdale.	.....	7 to 10	1.25 to 2	23	All the Year.	
Lashell.	S. Carolina ave., nr. Beach,	8 to 13	2 to 2.50	34	Spring and Summer.	
Leeds' Cottage.	.....	8 to 10	1.75	17	" "	
Laurel.	.....	8 to 12	1.75	22	All the Year.	
Leedom.	Ocean ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	32	Summer Season.	
Lincoln.	.....	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	17	" "	
Lochiel.	.....	8 to 10	1.50	16	All the Year.	
Littlegage.	.....	9 to 12	2	14	" "	
Longinotti.	Illinois and Atlantic aves.,	8 to 10	2	19	Spring and Summer.	
Lawnton.	.....	8 to 10	2	18	" "	
Lenox.	.....	10 to 12	2	16	" "	
Leota.	.....	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	All the Year.	
Leclde.	.....	10 to 12	2	21	April 1 to October 1.	
Lamarine.	Ocean end of Connecticut,	12 to 15	2 to 2.50	20	" "	
Linwood.	.....	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	" "	
Leona.	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	Spring and Summer.	
Lakewood.	.....	8 to 15	2 to 2.50	36	" "	
Lelande.	.....	13 to 18	2.50 to 3	100	March 1 to Nov.	
Little Brighton.	.....	10 to 20	2 to 3	47	All the Year.	
La Fontaine.	.....	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	58	June to September.	
Lafayette.	.....	8 to 10	1.50	17	Summer Season.	
Linderman.	.....	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	27	Spring and Summer.	
Lola.	.....	8 to 10	2	32	All the Year.	
Le Champlane.	.....	15 to 25	3	80		



Pacific Avenue Eastward from States Avenue—Yachtsmen's Pier and Pavilion.

NAMR OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Llandaff , . .	Ocean ave., near Beach, . .	\$10 to \$15	\$1.50 to \$2.50	10	May 15, to Sept. 15.	The Llandaff is centrally located. Near ocean. Good table.
La Croix, . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	2	18	Summer Season.	
Logan, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	2	17	"	
Lucerne , . .	Massachusetts, near Beach,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	35	Spring and Summer.	The Lucerne is a family house. Good table and service.
Lupierre, . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	39	"	Near beach and Iron Pier.
Layton, . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	21	"	
Leith Villa, .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	10	All the Year.	
La Belle Inn ,	So. Carol'a ave. near Beach.	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	55	April to Nov.	The La Belle Inn is a well managed and desirable house.
Minord, . . .	. . . . .	12	2	30	Spring and Summer.	The rooms are pleasant and the table good.
Mansion, . .	. . . . .	16 to 25	3 to 4	190	"	The Malvern is a well-kept, medium-priced house. Near beach and central.
Malvern , . .	Delaware below Atlantic,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	April to October.	
Majestic, . .	. . . . .	14 to 35	2.50 to 3	80	Summer Season.	
Montgomery, .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	15	All the Year.	The Manhattan is always popular. Near Beach and central location.
Manhattan , .	So. Carol'a ave. near Beach,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	74	Spring and Summer.	
Maryland, . .	. . . . .	12 to 15	2 to 2.50	51	All the Year.	
Melos, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 15	1.50 to 2	24	Spring and Summer.	
Monticello, .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	All the Year.	
Malatesta , . .	Atlantic and N. C. aves., .	10 to 21	2.50 to 3	80	Spring and Summer.	The Malatesta is a very popular house; thorough management, pleasant rooms, and superior table.
Melrose, . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	29	"	
Metropolitan, .	. . . . .	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	50	"	
Malta, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 15	1.50 to 2	35	"	
Miller , . . .	Georgia near Atlantic,	7 to 10	1.25 to 2	75	Summer Season.	The Miller is a desirable house. Near the Ocean and Reading Station.
Malby, . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 3	70	"	
Metropole, . .	. . . . .	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	57	April to October.	
Mt. Vernon, .	. . . . .	9 to 14	1.50 to 2.50	65	Spring and Summer.	
Monterey, . .	. . . . .	12.50 to 18	2.50 to 3	60	"	
Mikado, . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50	14	All the Year.	
Madison, . .	. . . . .	7 to 10	1.25 to 1.50	33	Spring and Summer.	
Minerva, . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	2 to 2.50	42	Summer Season.	
Mascot , . . .	Pacificave, below Arkansas.	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	100	All the Year.	The Mascot is a well-managed and desirable house. Table excellent.
Mamore, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	"	
Mervine, . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	43	"	
Magnolia, . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	2	47	"	
Moss, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	68	"	
Norwood , . .	Kentucky ave., near Beach,	10 to 15	1.50 to 2	65	"	The Norwood's table and other accommodations are highly commended. Modern conveniences.
New England, .	. . . . .	10 to 16	2 to 2.50	65	"	
Nelson, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	14	Spring and Summer.	
New York, . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	22	All the Year.	
Nuttall, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	"	
National, . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	23	Summer Season.	
Newton, . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	"	

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Niagara,	\$8 to \$10	\$1.50 to \$2	16	Summer Season.	The Oceanwave is a very comfortable house; table highly recommended. Hop every Saturday evening. The Osborne is finely located. Superior management. Good table.
New York Ex., . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	2	37	Summer Season.
Oberon, . . . . .	. . . . .	6 to 12	2	31	"
Oceanwave,	Michigan, near Beach,	8 to 10	1.50	18	"	
Ocean Queen, . . . . .	. . . . .	9 to 15	2 to 3	36	March 1 to Nov. 1.
Osborne,	Arkansas and Pacific aves.,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	90	Summer Season.	The Park Cottage is a very comfortable house. Good table and attentive service. The Preston is a very desirable house. Good table and service. Central, and near beach.
Ocean Villa, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 15	2	20	Spring and Summer.
Oakland, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	55	Summer Season.
Ogontz, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	15	All the Year.
Oriental, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	12	"
Ocean View,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	17	Summer Season.	The Pitney is centrally located. Convenient to beach and railroad stations. Table and service first-class. The Penhurst has been remodeled and improved. All conveniences, including elevators and steam heat. Superior table.
Park Cottage,	Kentucky near Beach,	8 to 12	2	41	All the Year.	
Patterson, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	18	Summer Season.
Preston,	So. Carol'a ave., near Beach,	10 to 14	1.50 to 2	17	All the Year.	
Ponce de Leon, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	100	"
Porter Cottage,	12 to 15	2 to 2.50	34	"	The Pitney is centrally located. Convenient to beach and railroad stations. Table and service first-class. The Penhurst has been remodeled and improved. All conveniences, including elevators and steam heat. Superior table.
Portland, . . . . .	. . . . .	15 to 25	3	80	Summer Season.
Pembroke, . . . . .	. . . . .	7 to 12	1.50 to 2	37	"
Patton, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.25 to 2	36	All the Year.
Pitney,	New York ave., near Beach,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	40	Spring and Summer.	
Paoli,	8 to 10	1.25 to 1.50	28	"	The Revere has a very desirable location, good table and good service. Popular the year round.
Penhurst,	Michigan ave., near Beach,	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	100	All the Year.	
Pittsburgh, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	27	"
Presser, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	2	21	"
Philadelphia, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	32	June to October.
Pasadena,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	11	Summer Season.	The Runnymede is a favorite house, with careful management. Excellent cuisine and service.
Pavonia, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	39	"
Quaker City, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	2 to 2.50	22	All the Year.
Richmond, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 3	50	"
Revere,	Park Place, near Beach,	12 to 18	2.50	40	"	
Kenova,	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	32	Spring and Summer.	The Rossmore is centrally located. Near beach and railroad depot. Table and service first-class.
Raymond, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 18	2 to 2.50	40	All the Year.
Rutherford, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 15	2	16	"
Runnymede,	Kentucky ave., near Beach,	10 to 30	2 to 2.50	60	Summer Season.	
Reader, . . . . .	. . . . .	17 to 30	2.50	60	All the Year.
Redwood,	10 to 12	2	17	"	The Rossmore is centrally located. Near beach and railroad depot. Table and service first-class.
Roman, . . . . .	. . . . .	Europ. and	Am. Plan.	50	"
Radnor, . . . . .	. . . . .	6 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	"
Royal, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	1.50 to 2	101	Summer Season.
Rossmore,	Tennessee and Pacific aves.,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	53	"	
Ronoke, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 18	2.50 to 3	66	"



St. Charles Place, looking Seaward.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Reading,	\$8 to \$10	\$1.50 to \$2	17	Spring and Summer.	The Rudolf is a refined and luxurious house. Table and service unexcelled.
Ruscombe,	.....	9 to 12	1.50 to 2	60	All the Year.
Rudolf,	Ocean end of New Jersey,	18 to 30	3 to 5	200	Spring and Summer.	
Rose Glen,	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	13	All the Year.
Ramsgate,	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	19	Spring and Summer.
Robbins,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	29	All the Year.	The San Marcos is very comfortable and home-like. Good table and service. The Shelburne is a refined and luxurious house. Every convenience. Table and service unsurpassed. Unrivaled ocean view. The Seaside is a first-class house. Delightful situation, overlooking the sea. Excellent table and service. Every modern convenience. Schauler's has a summer garden attached. Daily concerts in summer-time.
Ryland,	.....	8 to 10	1.50	11	" "
Ryan Cottage,	.....	7 to 10	1	40	" "
Sterling,	Pacific ave. ab. Conn.,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	31	" "	
San Marcos,	.....	14 to 18	2.50 to 3	90	Summer Season.
Sunset,	8 to 10	1.50	16	All the Year.	The St. Charles is an entirely new house. It is elegantly appointed and strictly first-class. Table and service unexcelled. Café attached.
Shelburne,	Michigan ave. and Beach,	18 to 30	3 to 4	90	" "	
St. Clair,	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	Spring and Summer.
St. Elmo,	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	19	All the Year.
Seaside,	Penna. ave. and Beach,	16 to 25	3 to 4	112	Spring and Summer.	
Seabright,	15 to 20	2	50	Spring and Summer.	The St. Charles is an entirely new house. It is elegantly appointed and strictly first-class. Table and service unexcelled. Café attached.
Spencer,	.....	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	60	All the Year.
Schauler's,	Atlantic and N. C. aves.,	16	2.50	100	Spring and Summer.	
Somerset,	.....	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	121	Summer Season.
Senate,	.....	16 to 20	3 to 5	125	All the Year.
Stanton,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	15	" "	The St. Charles is an entirely new house. It is elegantly appointed and strictly first-class. Table and service unexcelled. Café attached.
Stanley,	.....	12 to 15	2 to 2.50	63	" "
St. Paul,	.....	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	30	" "
St. Charles,	Foot of St. Charles Place,	18 to 30	3 to 5	200	Summer Season.	
Sea View,	.....	10 to 15	2	40	Spring and Summer.
Summerlin,	10 to 15	2	40	Summer Season.	The Stickney is a comfortable, home-like house. Good table and good management. Always popular. The Atlantic City Sanatorium is elegantly appointed throughout. Table, service, and attendance the very best. Hospital annex.
St. Nicholas,	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	18	All the Year.
Scarborough,	.....	15 to 25	3	65	" "
Strathaven,	.....	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	50	" "
Stratford,	European,	.....	1.50 to 3	100	Spring and Summer.
Shamokin,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	" "	The Stickney is a comfortable, home-like house. Good table and good management. Always popular. The Atlantic City Sanatorium is elegantly appointed throughout. Table, service, and attendance the very best. Hospital annex.
Saratoga,	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	All the Year.
Sunnyside,	.....	8 to 10	1.50	16	Summer Season.
Surf Villa,	.....	12 to 15	1 to 2.50	35	All the Year.
Stickney,	Kentucky ave. near Beach,	9 to 14	2 to 2.50	60	Feb'y to Nov'ber.	
Stevens,	15 to 10	1.50 to 2	50	" "	The Stickney is a comfortable, home-like house. Good table and good management. Always popular. The Atlantic City Sanatorium is elegantly appointed throughout. Table, service, and attendance the very best. Hospital annex.
Sanatorium,	Pac. and Mt. Vernon aves,	15 to 50	2 to 5	52	All the Year.	
Speidel,	.....	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	25	" "
Spring Haven,	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	25	Summer Season.
Sherman,	.....	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	All the Year.
St. George,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	33	" "	The Stickney is a comfortable, home-like house. Good table and good management. Always popular. The Atlantic City Sanatorium is elegantly appointed throughout. Table, service, and attendance the very best. Hospital annex.
Shackamaxon,	.....	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	30	Summer Season.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS.	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Seidel,	\$8 to \$12	\$1.50 to \$2	48	Summer Season.	
Tacoma,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	40	All the Year.	
Traymore,	Illinois ave. and Beach,	18 to 25	3 to 5	150	All the Year.	The Traymore is an imposing home. Large guest-rooms. Every convenience. Unsurpassed cuisine.
Temple,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	Summer Season.	
Troy,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	15	" "	
Troy,	S. Carolina ave. near Beach,	8 to 20	1.50 to 3	60	All the Year.	The Troy is a favorite house. It is centrally located and close to the Beach.
Tudor Hall,	10 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	30	Spring and Summer.	
Trevyllan,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	" "	
United States,	18 to 30	3 to 5	200	" "	
Undine,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	" "	
Vinedale,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	19	All the Year.	
Victoria,	S. Carolina ave. near Beach,	10 to 18	2 to 2.50	75	" "	The Victoria's service and other features are commended. Hot and cold baths attached.
Vendome,	10 to 15	2.50 to 3	30	" "	
Vermont,	10 to 20	2 to 3	40	Spring and Summer.	
Valdemar,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	23	" "	
Virginia,	10 to 15	1.50 to 2	35	" "	
Verona,	7 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	All the Year.	
Waverly,	10 to 25	1.50 to 3.50	85	" "	
Waynorth,	8 to 12	2	21	" "	
Wayworth,	10 to 18	2.50 to 3	100	" "	
Wellington,	12 to 25	3 to 5	69	March 1 to Oct. 1.	
Wiltshire,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	44	Spring and Summer.	The Wharton has a delightful situation, near Chelsea. Full ocean view. Trolley cars pass door.
Wharton,	Cor. Texas and Atlantic, .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	55	All the Year.	
Wetherell,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	26	" "	
Whittier,	12 to 15	2.50 to 3	60	" "	
Westminster,	10 to 12	2	19	Spring and Summer.	
Wavelet,	18 to 30	3.50 to 4	145	Feb. to Oct.	
Windsor,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	Summer Season.	
Wilmington,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	15	All the Year.	
Wingfield,	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	Summer Season.	
Wingfield,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	21	" "	
Woburn,	Pacific bel. Kentucky,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	17	" "	The Wallingford is well kept. Centrally located, and has a good class of patrons.
Wallingford,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	17	" "	
Warren,	10 to 15	2	14	" "	
Wentworth,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	50	" "	
Wyoming,	10 to 15	2 to 3	35	All the Year.	
Waldorf,	New York ave., near Beach,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	35	" "	The Waldorf is well-appointed, neat, and thoroughly comfortable. Splendid table, good management.
Watkins,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	38	" "	
Willard,	10 to 20	1.50 to 3	40	" "	
Warwick,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	21	" "	
Walton,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	10	Spring and Summer.	
Watson,	Ocean end Ocean ave.,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	All the Year.	The Watson has a pleasant situation, good accommodations, home-like and comfortable.
Wyntoun,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	" "	
Wynnwood,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	9	" "	

Directory of Tradesmen.

HAPPY



THE man, of mortals happiest he, whose quiet mind from vain desires is free. Thus spake the poet, but the average citizen of Atlantic City is happiest when his mind is busy with desires to please the countless thousands who come here, at every season of the year, from every section of the country, in quest of every form of amusement. Atlantic Avenue, the principal street, is lined with stores, offices, and other places of business, and a lively traffic is carried on throughout the year, especially from the first of February to the last of October. The markets are supplied with all the necessities and luxuries of life.

In the matter of protection against fire Atlantic City is particularly favored—in fact, the place has the best volunteer fire department in the State. There are five efficient fire companies, all of them well equipped. The apparatus consists of engines, hose carriages, hose carts, and hook and ladder trucks. The members are well drilled and thoroughly acquainted with their duties at a fire. Although a volunteer department, competent men are in

the employ of the several companies. The chief and his assistants make frequent inspections of the several companies, and their apparatus is in thorough order and ready for prompt service. To render the fire service more efficient there is an inexhaustible supply of water, with sufficient force to throw a plug stream over any building in the city.

A visit to Atlantic City would be incomplete without a visit to the great pier of Young & McShea, whose surface reaches far out over the ocean, and upon which one may walk and watch the waves as they roll in, and perchance "lay hold upon the mane of the sea." As the boardwalk is the promenade, the centre of life and interest, over which everybody strolls in search of exercise or amusement, so is this pier a place of interest which every one should visit, if only for a few breaths of the purest and freshest of ocean air. This pier is nearly 2000 feet in length, and has a dancing pavilion 80 by 150 feet. Special events attract the attention of the patrons every week. The pavilion may also be used for conventions and public meetings of all kinds. There is a steamboat landing and good fishing on the outer deck.

Among those who may be considered the most enterprising men of business in Atlantic City, a number are deserving of special mention :

Physicians, Lawyers and Tradesmen in Atlantic City.

NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
Adams, I. G. & Co.,	Real Estate and Insurance,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Largest fire insurance agency in New Jersey.
Atlantic City National Bank,	Banking,	Atlantic and N. Carolina aves.,	Oldest bank in Atlantic City. Capital and surplus, \$170,000.
Atlantic Lumber Co.,	Lumber and Mill Work,	Ilinois above Atlantic.	Extensive manufacturers of and dealers in mill work.
Austin, W. B.,	Butcher,	New York and Pacific.	Meats and provisions.
Bridgman, A.,	Plumber,	2017 Pacific ave.,	First-class work at low prices.
Bolte, H. N.,	Jeweler,	912 Atlantic ave.,	Practical watchmaker and jeweler.
Bartlett, J. H.,	Real Estate and Insurance,	170 South Carolina ave.,	Conveyancing, fire and life insurance.
Bruckmann, V. C.,	Real Estate and Insurance,	1021 Atlantic ave.,	Property for sale, rent or exchange.
Bacharach & Sons,	Hatters and Furnishers,	1034 and 1420 Atlantic ave., . . .	Tailors, and men's outfitters.
Baily, A. W.,	Physician,	1809 Pacific ave.,	Largest furniture and carpet warehouse in South Jersey.
Bell & Gorman,	Furniture and Carpets,	Tennessee and Atlantic aves., . .	
Balliet, L. D.,	Physician,	1001 Atlantic ave.,	
Bull, W. H. H.,	Physician,	Galen Hall,	Electrical work of all kinds.
Chapman, F. A.,	Electrician,	1009 Atlantic ave.,	Builders' supplies, stoves, steam and hot water heating.
Chew, E. C.,	Physician,	1414 Atlantic ave.,	Fine and staple groceries. Low prices.
Coty & Albertson Co.,	Plumbers and Hardware,	2025 Atlantic ave.,	
Channell Bros.,	Grocers,	1202 Atlantic ave.,	
Crosby & Corson,	Physicians,	710 Atlantic ave.,	
Crandall, J. F.,	Dentist,	Union National Bank Building,	
Darnall, W. E.,	Physician,	1719 Pacific ave.,	
Devine & Wootton,	Real Estate and Insurance,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Desirable properties for sale or rent. A wide-awake firm.
Dickerson, F. J. & Co.,	Hatters and Furnishers,	1332 and 1334 Atlantic ave., . . .	Finest store in Atlantic City. Fine goods at low prices.
Donnelly, D. K.,	Lumber and Mill Work,	Baltic and North Carolina avs.,	Well-seasoned lumber for cabinet work.
Edge, Walter E.,	Editor and Publisher,	Mensing Building,	Editor and publisher of the Atlantic City <i>Daily Press</i> .
Endicott, A. B.,	Counselor-at-law,	Union National Bank Building,	President Union National Bank. City Solicitor.
Edwards, D. B.,	Florist,	107 South Carolina ave.,	Beautiful foliage and bedding plants. Fresh cut flowers.
Evans, H. J.,	Physician,	30 South Arkansas ave.,	Steam and gas fitting. Sanitary plumbing and drainage.
Freeman, L. E.,	Plumber,	1022 Atlantic ave.,	Watches and jewelry. Repairing a specialty.
Fittou, Henry,	Jeweler,	1709 Atlantic ave.,	House and sign painter. Superior workmanship.
Felker, George C.,	Painter,	9 South Kentucky ave.,	Good work. Prompt attention.
Farley, James,	Nonpareil Laundry,	1505 Atlantic ave.,	
Garrabrant, C.,	Physician,	1001 Atlantic ave.,	Leading drug store.
Galbreath, M. S.,	Apothecary,	New York and Pacific aves., . . .	Vienna rolls and rye bread.
Genetotky, W.,	Baker,	127 North Indiana,	Office of Tax Collector. Prominent attorneys.
Godfrey & Godfrey,	Attorneys-at-Law,	Real Estate and Law Building,	General contractor; painter and decorator.
Guttridge, O. H.,	Paperhanging, etc.,	1003 Atlantic ave.,	



Iron Pier, Hauling in the Seine and Bathing Scene.

NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
Groff Flour and Feed Co.,	Flour and Feed,	1119 Atlantic ave.,	Dealers in all kinds of feed; agents for high grade flour.
Hirsch, A.,	Cloth.,	1603-05 Atlantic ave.,	Clothing and gents' furnishing goods.
Hall, John F.,	Editor and Publisher,	Atlantic ave., above Illinois,	Editor and proprietor of <i>Daily Union</i> and <i>Atlantic Times</i> .
Heston, A. M.,	Publisher,	16 States ave.,	Publisher <i>Heston's Hand-Book and Outing by the Sea</i> .
Irvin, Thompson,	Dry Goods,	1419-21 Atlantic ave.,	Leading dry goods house. Large stock and low prices.
Ivory, R. C.,	Bicycles,	1425 Pacific,	Agent for famous Tribune Bicycle.
Joy, J. Addison,	Physician,	35 South Illinois ave.,	
Kessler, Adolph,	Butcher,	1913 Atlantic ave.,	Market supplies of all kinds.
Kipple & McCann,	Hot and Cold Baths,	Boardwalk and Ocean ave.,	One of the finest places in Atlantic City.
Kumpf, Louis,	Bottler,	New York and Atlantic aves.,	Agent for the best beer in America.
Keates, William H.,	Real Estate Agent,	180 Atlantic ave.,	Desirable cottages and hotels.
Lott, Louis,	Merchant Tailor,	130 Atlantic ave.,	Gives his customers "particular fits."
Lore, W. K.,	Grocer,	911 and 913 Atlantic ave.,	Butter, eggs, and poultry a specialty.
Marvel, W. G.,	Ship Chandlery and Hardware,	931 Atlantic,	House-furnishing goods and sportsmen's paraphernalia.
Marvel, Philip,	Physician,	1616 Pacific,	
McGuire, E. A.,	Physician,	1616 Pacific,	
Merchant, Oliver,	Ship Chandlery and Hardware,	807 Atlantic ave.,	Fishing tackle and sportsmen's goods of all kinds.
Miller, Mary,	Café and Restaurant,	Union National Bank Building,	The restaurant is well patronized. The location is central.
Mitchell, John W.,	Physician,	159 South Virginia ave.,	
Miles, E. H. & Co.,	Advertising Agent,	26 North Virginia ave.,	Advertisements inserted in all the leading newspapers.
Myers' Union Market,	Real Estate Agent,	New York and Pacific aves.,	All kinds of properties for sale or rent.
Martin, Fred. A.,	Butchers,	1513 Atlantic ave.,	A leading market house. Chicago tenderloins a specialty.
Myers, Fred.,	Meat and Provisions,	1121 Atlantic ave.,	Meats, game, poultry, butter, eggs, and vegetables.
Munson, M. L.,	Baker,	1511 Atlantic ave.,	Columbian Bakery. Superior bread, pies, and cakes.
McLaughlin, William,	Physician,	1593 Pacific ave.,	
McAllister, R.,	Editor and Publisher,	1216 Atlantic ave.,	Editor and proprietor of the <i>Sunday Gazette</i> .
Minor, Herbert,	Coal,	824 Atlantic ave.,	Superior coal; full weight; promptness.
Norman, Henry C.,	Wholesale Wine and Liquors,	15 North Arkansas ave.,	Choice goods for family use.
Nassano, David,	Real Estate,	1210 Atlantic ave.,	Notary public and conveyancer.
North, James,	Fruit Dealer,	29 South Tennessee ave.,	Choice fruits, nuts, and confectionery.
Pennington, B. C.,	Dentist,	1212 Pacific ave.,	
Powell, William M.,	Physician,	16 South Indiana ave.,	
Packard, E. M.,	Dentist,	Penna. and Atlanticaves.,	Agents for a number of first-class companies.
Phillips, A. H. & Co.,	Insurance and Real Estate,	1315 Atlantic aves.,	
Rath, C. C.,	Dentist,	1735 Atlantic ave.,	
Risley, John C.,	Real Estate Agent,	1311 Atlantic ave.,	All kinds of properties on the list.
Reed, John C.,	Attorney-at-Law,	Real Estate and Law Building,	
Rogers, C. H.,	Real Estate Agent,	715 Atlantic ave.,	Properties of all kinds for sale or rent.
Reiley, Edward A.,	Physician,	20 South Tennessee ave.,	

NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
Reynolds, Walter,	Physician,	1322 Pacific,	Market supplies of all kinds.
Roesch & Sons,	Butchers,	Maryland and Atlantic aves.,	Men's outfitter. Hats and furnishing goods.
Rotholz, Samuel,	Clothier,	1210 Atlantic ave.,	
Rosenbaum, Jacob,	Auctioneer,	Maryland ave. above Atlantic,	
Schultz, Herman,	Barber	924 Atlantic ave.,	
Sharp, E. P.,	Real Estate,	Arctic and Tennessee aves.,	Desirable properties for sale or rent.
Stadler, F.,	Confectioner and Baker,	Atlantic and Virginia aves.,	Ice cream of all flavors.
Shumway, Harvey J.,	Architect,	41 Real Estate and Law Bldg.,	
Shoemaker, M. P.,	Dentist,	1414 Atlantic ave.,	
Sooy, Walter C.,	Physician,	1913 Pacific ave.,	
Steuber, August,	Grocer,	Kentucky and Atlantic aves.,	Fancy and staple groceries. Lowest prices.
Stephany, A. & Son,	Attys and Counselors-at-Law,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Fire insurance agency. Supreme Court practice.
Seaside Cycle Livery,	Bicycles,	1735 Atlantic,	High grade wheels for sale and to hire.
Singer, Chas.	Bicycles,	2311 Atlantic ave.,	Bicycles for sale and to hire. Repairing.
Snowball, J. W.,	Physician,	1519 Pacific,	
Stewart, W. Blair,	Real Estate Agents,	North Carolina and Pacific,	Insurance and conveyancing. C. C. Shinn, Counselor.
Shinn & Cramer,	Printers,	1328 Atlantic ave.,	Job printing of all kinds.
Shaner & Knauer,	Real Estate Agent,	1119 Atlantic ave.,	Conveyancing. Cottages for rent and for sale.
Senseman, Wilson,	Editor and Publisher,	1206 Atlantic ave.,	Proprietor of the Atlantic City <i>Daily</i> and <i>Weekly Review</i> .
Shreve, John G.,	Physician,	1208 Atlantic ave.,	
Souder, L. R.,	Counselor-at-law,	1010 Pacific ave.,	Law Judge of County. Solicitor of Second National Bank.
Thompson, Joseph,	Physician,	Real Estate and Law Building,	
Thompson, J. B.,	Bankers,	1922 Pacific,	Solid as a rock.
Union National Bank,	Editor and Publisher,	Kentucky and Atlantic aves.,	Proprietor of the <i>Free Press</i> .
Voelker, Carl,	Jewellers,	1216 Atlantic ave.,	
Williams and Ulmer,	Furniture, etc.,	926 Atlantic ave.,	House furnishing goods of all kinds.
Withrow, A. J.,	Undertaker,	2409 Atlantic ave.,	Graduate of the United States College of Embalming.
Wright, J. P.,	Attorney-at-law,	1011 Atlantic ave.,	Gives careful attention to all business.
Webster, J. Bart,	Physician,	1311 Atlantic ave.,	
Woodruff, J. R.,	Matress and bedding,	155 South Tennessee ave.,	
Wright's, Willard,	Druggist,	715 Atlantic ave.,	Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Young & McShea,	Amusements,	Atlantic and Virginia aves.,	Owners of Academy of Music and Scenic Theatre.
Youngman, M. D.,	Physician,	Boardwalk and Tennessee ave.,	
		1618 Pacific ave.,	

Directory of Physicians.

For the information of visitors the Publisher of the Hand Book appends a list of practicing Physicians in Atlantic City. Those marked with a * are Homœopathists.

BAILY, A. W.,*

1809 Pacific Avenue.

BALLIET, L. D.,*

1001 Atlantic Avenue.

BULL, W. H. H.,*

Corner Pacific and Connecticut Avenues.

CHEW, E. C.,

1414 Atlantic Avenue.

CROSBY, GEORGE W.,*

716 Atlantic Avenue.

CORSON, W. A.,*

716 Atlantic Avenue.

DARNALL, WILLIAM E.,

1719 Pacific Avenue.

EVANS, H. J.,*

30 South Arkansas Avenue.

GARRABRANT, C.,

Corner Atlantic and Virginia Avenues.

JOY, J. ADDISON,

35 South Illinois Avenue.

MARVEL, EMERY,

1616 Pacific Avenue.

MILLER, MARY,

159 South Virginia Avenue.

MUNSON, M. L.,*

1503 Pacific Avenue.

PENNINGTON, B. C.,

1212 Pacific Avenue.

REYNOLDS, WALTER.

1302 Pacific Avenue.

SOOY, WALTER C.,*

1913 Pacific Avenue.

STEWART, W. BLAIR,

Corner Pacific and North Carolina Avenues.

SNOWBALL, J. W.,

1519 Pacific Avenue.

THOMPSON, J. B.,

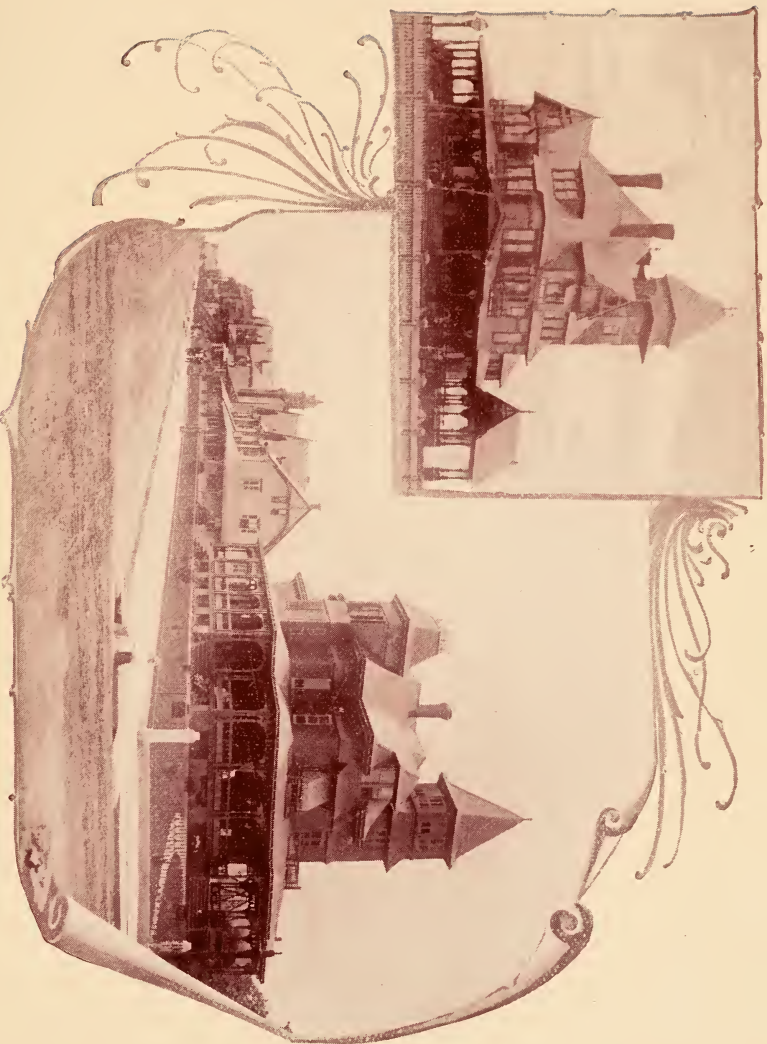
1922 Pacific Avenue.

WEBSTER, J. BART,

155 South Tennessee Avenue.

YOUNGMAN, M. D.,*

1618 Pacific Avenue.



Hensley Villa—View at Pacific and Maryland Avenues.

Atlantic City Statistics.

Population of Atlantic City (Census of 1895),	18,329
Present population of Atlantic City, nearly,	23,000
Transient population during summer season,	40,000 to 150,000
Number of houses in Atlantic City,	4,349
Value of Real Estate, per assessment 1896,	\$13,090,954
Actual value of Real Estate, at least,	\$40,000,000
Water Pipes laid and in use in Atlantic City,	48 miles.
Length of Streets,	51 "
Number of Public School Houses,	5
" Churches,	2
" National Banks,	3
" Safe Deposit Companies,	1
" Fire Companies,	7
" Military Companies,	4
Area of Atlantic City,	2,704 acres.
" Island between Atlantic City and South Atlantic City,	1,101 "
" South Atlantic City,	895 "
" Longport,	513 "
" entire Island,	5,213 "
Acreage of Atlantic City built upon,	640 "
" Island outside of Atlantic City built upon,	10 "
" entire Island built upon, 12½%, or	650 "
Distance from Inlet to lower end of Atlantic City,	4½ miles.
" " Atlantic City to South Atlantic City,	3 "
" " South Atlantic City to Longport,	1½ "
" " Longport to lower point of beach,	1 "
" " Atlantic City to Mainland,	5 "
First permanent resident on the island, Jeremiah Leeds, in	1785
First train to Atlantic City,	July 1st, 1854
Second railroad (narrow gauge) to Atlantic City, opened	June 25th, 1877
" changed to broad gauge,	October 5th, 1884
Double track of Reading road first used in	April, 1889
Third railroad to Atlantic City, opened	June 16th, 1880
First train on Pennsylvania system via Delaware River	
Bridge to Atlantic City,	April 19th, 1896
Length of entire Island,	10 miles.
" Young & McShea's Pier,	1,970 feet.
" Iron Pier,	1,241 "
" Boardwalk,	4 miles.
Erection of Boardwalk begun	April 24th, 1896
Boardwalk dedicated to public use	July 8th, 1896
Newspapers in Atlantic City (3 daily and 6 weekly),	9
Number of Police Officers and Patrolmen,	41
" Life Guards,	28
Height of Lighthouse,	167 feet.
Distance visible at sea,	19 miles.
Number of Steps to Lighthouse,	228
Cost of Lighthouse,	\$52,187
Bricks in Lighthouse Tower,	598,634
Highest curb elevation in Atlantic City above mean low water	13½ feet.
Lowest " " " " " "	6 "
Meadow surface in Atlantic City above mean low water,	4 "
Number of Arc Electric Street Lights,	198
Cost of each Arc Electric Street Light per night,	35 cents.
Number of Gas Street Lights,	139
Cost of each Gas Street Light per night,	6 cents

Atlantic City Statistics.

POPULATION AND VOTERS PREVIOUS TO 1870.

The population of Atlantic City has shown a steady increase since 1854. In the time of the Revolution the entire island had but ten inhabitants, representing two families. Since 1854 the number of inhabitants has been as follows :

Population, Voters.		Population, Voters.	
1854 Estimated,	. . . 100 18	1863 Estimated,	. . . 650 121
1855 " . . . 250 49		1864 " . . . 675	No elec.
1856 " . . . 375 73		1865 Census, . . . 746 86	
1857 " . . . 400 77		1866 Estimated,	. . . 875 136
1858 " . . . 450 93		1867 " . . . 925 187	
1859 " . . . 550 112		1868 " . . . 950 170	
1860 Census, . . . 687 119		1869 " . . . 975 170	
1861 Estimated,	. . . 675 136	1870 " . . . 1,043 173	
1862 " . . . 625 122		1871 " . . . 1,160 232	

GROWTH OF ATLANTIC CITY IN TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

	Voters.	Valuation.	Population.
1871,	232	\$613,706	1,160
1872,	279	682,790	1,395
1873,	310	805,920	1,550
1874,	365	854,975	1,825
1875,	458	880,025	2,009
1876,	549	1,002,475	2,550
1877,	618	999,435	3,100
1878,	720	1,089,848	3,600
1879,	845	1,179,267	4,425
1880,	962	1,707,760	5,477
1881,	1,224	1,727,475	6,125
1882,	1,325	1,884,245	6,625
1883,	1,485	1,989,610	7,225
1884,	1,623	2,087,915	7,500
1885,	1,676	2,602,312	7,942
1886,	1,707	2,796,395	8,500
1887,	1,856	3,537,375	9,371
1888,	2,480	3,712,818	10,000
1889,	2,530	4,198,145	11,500
1890,	2,840	4,415,896	13,037
1891,	3,040	10,865,634	13,949
1892,	3,180	11,052,925	14,925
1893,	3,226	12,113,196	16,069
1894,	3,466	12,249,999	17,193
1895,	3,600	12,172,646	18,329
1896,	4,424	13,090,954	21,000
1897,	5,054	13,500,000	23,000

In Atlantic City there has been a twenty-fold increase in voters, population and valuation, in the last twenty-five years.

Twenty-five years hence the city limits will have been extended to the lower end of the island, and in the light of past growth, we may safely conclude that by that time the permanent population of Atlantic City will have reached 125,000, and the valuations at least \$100,000,000. We are accustomed to call Atlantic City the "Brighton of America." The Brighton of England has a population of 125,000, all within a terri-



Atlantic City High School.

ATLANTIC CITY STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

tory of three square miles, or 1,920 acres. On this island we have an acreage nearly treble that of the English resort, and ample room for a population one hundred per cent. greater.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Number of Births during year ending March 31st, 1897,	440
“ Marriages,	262
“ Deaths (resident),	218
“ Deaths (non-resident),	199
Death rate of residents, 9½ to 1,000.	
Death rate of non-residents (average non-resident population 50,000), 4 to 1,000.	

AVERAGE POPULATION.

The following is a low estimate of the population of Atlantic City, resident and transient, during each of the twelve months of the year :

January,	25,000	August,	150,000
February,	38,000	September,	34,500
March,	46,000	October,	25,500
April,	50,000	November,	23,000
May,	30,250	December,	23,000
June,	40,750		
July,	114,000	Total,	600,000

Average population for twelve months, 50,000.

Total number of deaths in Atlantic City last year, 417.

Death rate per 1,000 population, resident and non-resident, 8.34.

Public Schools.

The public schools of Atlantic City are well-appointed and five in number, the oldest being at Pennsylvania and Arctic Avenues. The original building was removed in 1887, and a new brick building erected on the site at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The other buildings are on Indiana Avenue, near Arctic, Texas Avenue and Arctic, Arctic Avenue, near New Jersey, and an imposing new brick and stone high-school building at the corner of Illinois and Arctic Avenues, finished in 1896. The buildings are well heated, comfortably furnished, and connected with the sewer system. It has been truly said that no more cogent reason is required to show the salubrity of the climate and the desirability of Atlantic City as an abiding place for all who esteem health a blessing than the number of children born within the island's sandy rim. When the school-bell calls them from home, they swarm along the streets as numerous as fiddlers on the margin of a salt pond. According to the last school census the number of school children in Atlantic City is 4,317. The year before the number was 3,474. Another new building is in course of erection for the Chelsea district, at the corner of Brighton and Arctic Avenues. This improvement will cost \$21,000.

Atlantic City Fire Department.

The equipment and *personnel* of the Atlantic City Fire Department is as follows :

Number of Companies in service,	7
Fire Engineers,	4
Chemical Engineers,	4
Drivers,	12
Tillermen,	2
	<hr/>
Total,	22
Number of Horses in service,	27
Number of pieces of apparatus in service :	
Chemical Engines,	4
Fire Engines,	4
Hose Carriages, Wagons and Crab,	8
Patrol Wagons,	2
Chief Engineer's Wagon,	1
Supply Wagons,	5
	<hr/>
	24
Hand Extinguishers,	10
In reserve :	
1 Fire Engine (Atlantic City Fire Co. No. 2),	1
Total,	35

Hose as follows was reported at the various fire houses on the day of inspection :

Serviceable,	12,050 feet.
Condemned,	300 "
Chemical Hose,	1,300 "

United States Fire Co., No. 1. Organized, 1874. Two Silsby fire engines, one hose carriage, one hose wagon, one Holloway chemical engine with two tanks, one patrol wagon, one Chief Engineer's carriage, one parade carriage, nine horses.

Atlantic Fire Co., No. 2. Organized, 1882. One Clapp & Jones engine, one Clapp & Jones engine (new), one hose carriage, two parade carriages, four horses.

Neptune Hose Co., No. 1. Organized, 1882. One La France engine, one double carriage, one parade carriage, four horses.

Good Will Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1. Organized, 1886. One first-class Hayes' truck, one fire patrol wagon, one double tank Holloway chemical engine, six horses.

Beach Pirates Chemical Engine Co., No. 1. Organized, 1895. One Holloway chemical engine, one hose cart, carrying 500 feet of hose.

Chelsea Fire Co., No. 6. Organized, 1896. One Holloway combination truck and chemical engine, two horses.

Rescue Hook and Ladder Co., No. 2. Organized, 1896. One Gleason & Bailey Co.'s Aerial Hook and Ladder Truck.



Pennsylvania Avenue from the Beach.

Memoranda and Ready Reference.

Amusements.—The principal places of amusement are as follows : Academy of Music, Boardwalk and New York Avenues ; Young & McShea's Pier, foot of Tennessee Avenue ; Scenic Theatre, Boardwalk and Tennessee Avenue ; Schaufler's Garden, North Carolina Avenue ; Albrecht's Garden, Atlantic below Illinois Avenue ; Empire Theatre, Atlantic Avenue above Kentucky.

Banks.—In Atlantic City there are three national banks where letters of credit may be made payable—the Atlantic City National Bank, the Second National Bank and the Union National Bank. There is also a Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

Baptist Church.—This edifice was completed in July, 1882, and enlarged and improved in 1893. It is a neat structure, capable of seating about five hundred. The seats are arranged in amphotheatre style.

Churches —There are twenty churches in Atlantic City, the names and locations being as follows :

First Presbyterian Church, corner Pacific and Pennsylvania Avenues. Morning service at 10.30.

Church of the Ascension (Episcopal), corner of Kentucky and Pacific Avenues. Litany and sermon at 10.30.

St. James' P. E. Church, corner Pacific and North Carolina Avenues. Morning service at 10.30.

St. Nicholas' (Roman Catholic), Pacific Avenue, below Tennessee. Every Sunday and Holy Day Mass ; June, 6.30 and 9.30 ; July and August, 5.30, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30 ; rest of year, 7.30 and 9.30.

Our Lady (Roman Catholic), Atlantic Avenue, below Texas. Mass at 8 and 10. This church was formerly known as St. Monica's, and was destroyed by fire December 2d, 1896.

First M. E. Church, Atlantic Avenue, below Massachusetts. Morning service at 10.30.

St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Ohio and Arctic Avenues. Morning service at 10.30.

Central M. E. Church, Pacific Avenue, corner of Chalfonte Avenue. Morning service at 10.30.

First Baptist Church, Pacific Avenue, below Pennsylvania. Morning service at 10.30. Mission, Atlantic Avenue, below Georgia.

German Presbyterian Church, corner Pacific and Ocean Avenues. Morning service at 10.30.

Olivet Presbyterian Church, organized 1896. Proposed building, Tennessee and Pacific Avenues.

Friends' Meeting-house, corner of Pacific and South Carolina Avenues.

St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, Michigan Avenue, corner Pacific. Morning service at 10.45.

Christ M. P. Church, Arctic and Texas Avenues. Morning service at 10.30.

People's Church, Indiana Avenue, below Atlantic. Morning service at 10.30.

Jewish Synagogue of Beth Israel, Pennsylvania Avenue, above Pacific.

Colored Methodist Church, corner New York and Arctic Avenues ; Ohio Avenue above Atlantic ; corner Michigan and Baltic Avenues.

Second Baptist Church (colored), Centre Street above New York Avenue.

Carriages.—Atlantic City is abundantly supplied with carriages or hacks, for which there is a schedule of charges, as follows : Carriages with two horses, with driver, one dollar and fifty cents per hour ; carriage with two horses, without driver, two dollars per hour ; phaeton with one horse, without driver, one dollar per hour ; cart with one horse, without driver, one dollar and fifty cents per hour ; saddle horse, one dollar per hour ; carriages to or from railroad depot (one or two persons), distance one mile, fifty cents ; additional passengers, twenty-five cents ; more than a mile (one or two persons), not exceeding two miles, one dollar ; additional passenger, twenty-five cents ; omnibuses from Inlet to Sea View, along Atlantic Avenue, six cents. In calculating distances it is customary to make twelve blocks a mile.

Catholic Church.—St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church was built in 1856 on Atlantic Avenue, near Tennessee. In the spring of 1887 the building was removed to its present location on Pacific Avenue, near Tennessee. Many changes and improvements were made, and it is now a large and very comfortable church edifice.

St. Monica's Church edifice, at the corner of Atlantic and Texas Avenues, was dedicated in 1886.

City Hall.—A handsome brick and stone building, to be used as a City Hall, will be built on the site of the old City Hall, which was destroyed by fire on August 17th, 1893. The location is at the corner of Atlantic and Tennessee Avenues. In this building there will be the offices of the Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer, Comptroller, City Clerk, Tax Collector, City Surveyor, Supervisor of Streets, Board of Health, Water Department, Magistrates' Court Room, Police Headquarters, etc.

Death-Rate.—The death-rate among residents is less than 10 in 1,000, which is probably lower than that of any other city in the country.

In relation to the resident death-rate Dr. M. D. Youngman says : "Thirty per cent. of the number are buried either in remote parts of the State or in other States, showing that they or their friends were only temporary residents, and yet claimed residence here and intended living here while the boarding-house business paid, or while they found employment as waiters, or as long as their health was conserved. A considerable percentage of these waiters are colored, the majority being children. Colored people come here for the purpose of doing laundry work and waiting, and their children are bottle-fed and neglected. The mortality is therefore very great among them in consequence. Many of these people are of a roving disposition, and stay here part of the year and go elsewhere the remainder, or they come and stay a year or two, and this constitutes their residence here. Many of our permanent residents are impaired lives, persons who maintain a permanency of residence here because they cannot live elsewhere on account of some impairment of health. The local death-rate from acute diseases is very low. Of the non-residents the great majority are chronic invalids, many of them being in the city but a few days or even hours when they die. This is the case with children very frequently in the hot season."

Friends' Meeting-house.—This place of worship was built in 1872, previous to which the meetings of the Society of Friends were held in the school-house on Pennsylvania Avenue for four consecutive summers.

Garbage.—All garbage must be deposited in some safe receptacle, to which the garbage gatherer can have access. Garbage is removed to the Crematory every day during the summer, and three times a week during the remainder of the year. The collectors are not required to remove garbage mixed with water.

Halls.—Odd Fellows' Hall, New York Avenue above Pacific; Morris Guards Hall, New York Avenue below Atlantic; Turn Verein Halle, New York Avenue below Atlantic; Memorial Hall (G. A. R.), New York Avenue above Pacific; Elks Hall, corner Atlantic and Maryland Avenues; Masonic Hall, corner Atlantic and South Carolina Avenues; Bartlett's Hall, Atlantic Avenue above North Carolina; Masons' Hall, corner Atlantic and Michigan Avenues; City Hall, corner Atlantic and Tennessee Avenues.

Hospital and Sanatorium.—Atlantic City has a well-appointed, centrally-located and ably-conducted hospital and sanatorium. It is located at the corner of Pacific and Mount Vernon Avenues, and is undoubtedly the best appointed institution of the kind on the coast.

An innovation on old hospital regulations is the absence of wards. In the Atlantic City Sanatorium and Hospital Annex every patient has a separate room, which affords perfect sanitary conditions. The hospital annex is on the top floor.

The second and third floors have been set aside for the regular business of the Sanatorium. They are divided into large rooms, all handsomely papered, carpeted and furnished, equal in every respect to the best hotels in Atlantic City. On every floor there are baths, toilets and lavatories for men and women. The halls are wide, extending across the entire building, affording free circulation of air and pleasant promenades. Electric baths are given in the rooms of patients by means of movable tubs constructed for this purpose. The operating room is on the upper floor. It is furnished with all the appliances necessary for so important an adjunct to hospital work, and is lighted by a skylight which throws a strong light directly on the subject. There are also side lights.

The first floor above the basement may be called the business department. There are two entrances—one from Pacific and one from Mt. Vernon Avenue—and these lead into the reception room and office. The parlor and public library, adjoining the office, faces both avenues. There is a writing room and ladies' parlor on this floor, and a pleasant dining-room, large enough to seat thirty-six people. The laboratory is also on this floor.

The establishment is operated on a complete system of nurses' calls, electric bells, elevators and the latest improvements for sanitary and hospital work. There are fifty-six private rooms, and accommodations for twenty-five hospital patients. In the perfection of this Atlantic City Sanatorium and Hospital, Mr. J. J. Rochford, the Superintendent, had to overcome many difficulties and discouragements, and Atlantic City is now enjoying the benefits of his persistent efforts.

The "Atlantic City Hospital" was organized April 9th, 1897. The object of this organization is to establish and maintain a public hospital in Atlantic City. Until sufficient funds for that purpose are available, the corporation will co-operate with the Atlantic City Sanatorium and Hospital Association, and has entered into an agreement to endow free beds in that institution at a cost of \$2,500 each, which beds may be occupied free of charge, year after year, for a period not exceeding nine months in any one year.

By giving one year's notice the Hospital may withdraw all funds invested with the Sanatorium and Hospital Association, and apply the same toward the founding of a public hospital.

Jewish Synagogue.—This unique building is situated on Pennsylvania Avenue above Pacific. The corner-stone was laid and the edifice completed in 1892.

Light—Gas and Electric.—Atlantic City is lighted with both gas and electricity. The Gas Works, which were completed in June, 1878,

are located on Michigan Avenue near Arctic. The present capacity of the works is three hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet per day.

Connected with the Gas Works, and operated by the same company, is an electric arc-light plant, which was established in the summer of 1882. The plant furnishes light for the boardwalk and avenues, besides a number of hotels and public buildings.

The city is also supplied with light from the Edison incandescent and American arc burners by the Atlantic Electric Light & Power Co., whose works are on Arctic Avenue near Kentucky.

Methodist Church.—The first religious services held in Atlantic City were under the direction of the Methodists. The building was dedicated in 1857, and still stands where originally built, on Atlantic Avenue, below Massachusetts. It has been enlarged and improved, however, and will now seat comfortably several hundred people. Besides this, the First Methodist Church, there is the St. Paul's M. E. Church, built in 1882, the Central M. E. Church, built in 1896, and Christ Protestant Church.

Military Companies.—Joe Hooker Post, No. 32, G. A. R. ; meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening in each month at G. A. R. Hall.

Colonel H. H. Janeway Camp, No. 11, S. of V. ; meets the first and third Monday evening in each month in G. A. R. Hall.

Morris Guards, named in honor of Col. Daniel Morris, who is one of the oldest residents of the place. It is both a social and military organization, and is intended to be always ready to render any service required of a military company, and to officiate at the reception of all organizations visiting the city in a body.

Company F, attached to the Sixth Regiment, New Jersey National Guards.

Presbyterian Church.—There are two edifices of this denomination in Atlantic City, the principal one being at the corner of Pacific and Pennsylvania Avenues. The building was erected in 1856, enlarged some years later, and very much improved in the spring of 1887. The interior is beautifully frescoed, the seats are cushioned, and the church otherwise attractive and comfortable. The German Presbyterian Church was dedicated in 1884, and enlarged in 1896.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—St. James P. E. Church was the first of this denomination erected in Atlantic City. It was finished in 1869, and enlarged in February, 1874. The Church of the Ascension, originally a frame building, was completed in 1879, and stood on Pacific Avenue, below Michigan, but was removed in 1886 to its present location on Kentucky Avenue, corner Pacific. The present brick edifice was completed in 1893.

Railroad Stations.—West Jersey and Seashore, South Carolina Avenue, above Atlantic.

Atlantic City (Reading system), Atlantic Avenue, between Arkansas and Missouri Avenues.

Longport and South Atlantic City, corner Tennessee and Atlantic Avenues.

Sanitation.—Atlantic City has a model system for the disposal of garbage and refuse, at the crematory, Michigan Avenue near Baltic. No bad odors are noticeable, either in or out of the building in which the work is done, and all classes of offal and refuse, including dead animals, broken glass, and crockery ware, etc., as well as garbage, are quickly and successfully destroyed.

Sewage System.—The waves that beat on the Atlantic City beach are not required to act as scavengers for the city. Unlike other places on



Yachting, Promenading and Bathing.

the coast, the surf here is absolutely free from refuse or defilement of any kind, and for this visitors are even more grateful than residents. By an underground system, which is a revelation to most city people, the air, the soil, and the water are absolutely free from contamination by sewage. Briefly stated, this system, introduced by Robinson & Wallace, extensive contractors in New York City, and generally known as the West system, comprises a pumping station and reservoir, with deeply laid sewers converging to it, and filter beds situated on the salt meadows at a considerable distance from the well.

The reservoir is placed on the edge of the meadows, next that side of the city which is farthest from the ocean and the hotels. It is a walled pit, cemented inside and out, thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep. Connected with it is a ventilating shaft seventy-five feet high. The main sewer, which empties into the bottom of this well, is a cylindrical iron pipe twenty inches in diameter. Connected with this is a system of sub-mains and laterals of iron or glazed terra cotta pipe.

The sewage is conveyed by gravity to the well or reservoir, and is forced thence, through an iron pipe, to the filter beds by means of powerful steam pumps, having a joint capacity of nine million gallons every twenty-four hours. The liquid, after passing through the filter beds, is only slightly discolored, and by extra care and frequent changing of the filtering material, it has been found possible to render it clear and pure enough to drink. There is absolutely no odor at the well, not even when one stands inside on the floor, with the trap door open. This is because the sewage empties there in a fresh condition, or before it has had time to decompose. But even if gases should form, the high ventilating shaft adjoining the well, and connected with the fire in the engine-room, carries off all smell. A slight odor is detectable at the filter beds, but this never reaches the inhabited part of the city.

Built on a dry bed of sand, between its salt inlet and thoroughfare on one side and the ocean itself on the other, Atlantic City's surface drainage would be quickly absorbed by the porous soil, were it not quickly piped off on the salt meadows in an entirely different system of conduits. As a matter of fact, so dry and porous is the natural soil of the place, that, rain hard as it may, water disappears from the streets as if by magic.

Transit Co.—The thought of going to Brigantine [via the Brigantine Transportation Co.] is a pleasure in itself, and to those who have gone it is a pleasant and life-long recollection. The bathing is absolutely safe, while the angle at which the beach extends into the ocean and its distance from the mainland make it peculiarly open to the prevailing winds of summer. Cool breezes always favor the island from some quarter, and the facilities for boating, sailing, and fishing are unsurpassed. Brigantine is the summer home of a number of prominent gentlemen and their families.

Water Supply.—Atlantic City has an exhaustless supply of pure fresh water, furnished both by artesian wells and conduits, which bring the water seven miles across the meadows from a sweet, clear, and pure source among the pines of the mainland. There are twelve artesian wells on the island, furnishing water that is as crystal clear, pure, and wholesome, and as wholly uncontaminated by organic matter as that obtained at any of the mountain resorts. There are water-works of the most elaborate character, and two stand-pipes, having a capacity of over half a million gallons, thus insuring an abundant supply of excellent water at all times for every purpose. The pumping capacity of the engines is eleven million gallons a day. Nearly fifty miles of pipe are laid throughout the city, and connected with these pipes are about four hundred and fifty fire-hydrants.

Atlantic City Officials.

Mayor—Franklin P. Stoy.*

Recorder—Robert H. Ingersoll.*

Alderman—James D. Southwick.*

City Solicitor—Allen B. Endicott.†

City Comptroller—Alfred M. Heston,†

City Treasurer—John A. Jeffries.*

City Clerk—Emery D. Irelan.†

City Surveyor—John P. Ashmead.†

Tax Collector—Carlton Godfrey.*

Mercantile Appraiser—John W. Parsons.†

Supervisor of Streets—Beriah Mathis.†

Building Inspector—Simon L. Westcott.†

Overseer of Poor—Daniel L. Albertson.*

City Electrician—C. Wesley Brubaker.†

Chief of Police—Harry C. Eldridge.‡

Commissioner of Sinking Fund—Alfred M. Heston. Appointed by Supreme Court of New Jersey.

City Assessors—Edward R. Donnelly, George B. Zane, Samuel G. Harris. Appointed by Mayor.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department—Benjamin Williamson. Elected by Fire Department.

Members of Council—James D. Southwick, President; Samuel Barton, David R. Barrett, Albert Beyer, Jos. C. Clement, S. L. Doughty, Enos F. Hann, Wm. A. Ireland, Samuel H. Kelley, Daniel Knauer, Edward S. Lee, Henry W. Leeds, Jos. E. Lingerman, George H. Long, Edwin A. Parker, Samuel B. Rose, Frank L. Southrn.* Sergeant-at-Arms, C. S. Fort.†

Water Commissioners—D. S. White, Jr., Franklin P. Cook, Louis Kuehnle. Appointed by Mayor.

Superintendent of Water Department—W. C. Hawley. Appointed by Water Commissioners.

City Hall Commissioners—Frederick Hemsley, Charles Evans, John B. Champion. Appointed by Mayor.

City Park Commissioners—Brinckle Gummey, Dr. A. W. Baily, Walter E. Edge. Appointed by Mayor.

Board of Health—William G. Hoopes, Henry S. Scull, Joseph H. Borton, Dr. M. D. Youngman, Wm. F. Koeneke, Wm. B. Loudenslager, Arthur H. Stiles. Elected by City Council.

Health Inspector—Aaron Hinkle.‡

Assistant Health Inspectors—M. C. Frambes and Frank Marshall.‡

Register of Vital Statistics—Alfred T. Glenn.‡

Board of Education—C. J. Adams, Dr. A. D. Cuskaden, S. R. Morse, Wm. A. Bell, Dr. C. E. Ulmer, Aaron Hinkle, Carlton Godfrey. Elected by City Council.

Superintendent of Schools—Dr. W. M. Pollard.||

Supervising Principal—Charles B. Boyer.||

Principal of High School—Henry P. Miller.||

Superintendent of Manual Training—L. E. Ackerman.||

* Elected by voters. † Elected by City Council. ‡ Life tenure. § Appointed by Board of Health. || Appointed by Board of Education.

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